



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) IMAGING APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a compact imaging apparatus provided with a high performance and high magnifying power zoom lens system.

SOLUTION: The imaging apparatus is provided with a zoom lens system having a plurality of lens groups for continuously optically forming the optical image of an object so as to vary power by changing intervals between a plurality of the lens group and an

imaging device for converting the optical image formed by the zoom lens system to electric signals. The zoom lens system is provided with a first lens group having negative power as a whole and having a reflection surface for bending a luminous flux for about 90° and a second lens group arranged with a changeable air interval from the first lens group and having power in the order from an object side. The first lens group is composed of a negative lens element having the negative power and the reflection surface in the order from the object side.

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## CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It is image pick-up equipment equipped with the image sensor which changes  
into an electrical signal the optical image which the zoom lens system which  
forms an objective optical image possible [ variable power ] optically  
continuously, and the zoom lens system formed by having two or more lens  
groups and changing spacing of this plurality lens between groups,

Said zoom lens system is in the order from a body side,

The 1st lens group including the reflector which has negative power as a whole  
and bends the flux of light 90 degrees of abbreviation,

Air spacing which can change between said 1st lens groups is separated, it is arranged, and the 2nd lens group which has power is included, the negative lens component for which said 1st lens group has negative power sequentially from a body side, and a reflector -- since -- the image pick-up equipment characterized by becoming.

[Claim 2]

Image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 characterized by the 1st lens group of said zoom lens system consisting of the 1st lens element which has negative power, and a reflector sequentially from a body side.

[Claim 3]

Image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 to 3 with which the 1st lens group of said zoom lens system is characterized by being fixed to the image surface on the occasion of variable power.

[Claim 4]

Image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 to 3 most characterized by the field by the side of an image, and arranging [ of said zoom lens system ] the optical low pass filter between said image sensors.

[Claim 5]

The digital camera equipped with claim 1 thru/or one image pick-up equipment  
of 4.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs]

This invention The optical image formed on light-receiving sides, such as CCD (Charge Coupled Device charge-coupled device) and a CMOS sensor (Complementary Metal-oxide Semiconductor complementary metal oxide semiconductor sensor) It is related with image pick-up equipment equipped with the image sensor changed into an electrical signal. Especially, a digital camera; it is related with a personal computer, a mobile computer, a cellular phone, an information personal digital assistant (PDA:Personal Digital Assistance), etc. at the image pick-up equipment which is the main component of built-in or the camera by which external is carried out. It is related with small image pick-up equipment equipped with the zoom lens system especially in detail.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In recent years, image sensors, such as CCD and a CMOS sensor, are used instead of a silver halide film, an optical image is changed into an electrical signal, and the digital camera which digitizes, records or transmits the data is spreading quickly. In such a digital camera, in order to offer comparatively

cheaply CCD which has high pixels, such as 2 million pixels and 3 million pixels, and a CMOS sensor recently, it is anxious for the compact image pick-up equipment with which the need over the highly efficient image pick-up equipment equipped with an image sensor is growing very much and which carried the zoom lens system in which variable power is possible, without getting down and degrading image quality especially.

[0003]

Furthermore, in recent years, by improvement in image-processing capacity, such as a semiconductor device, external is carried out and image pick-up equipment is accelerating the personal computer, the mobile computer, the cellular phone, the information personal digital assistant (PDA:Personal Digital Assistance), etc. at built-in or the need over highly efficient image pick-up equipment.

[0004]

Many zoom lens systems of the so-called negative lead in which the lens group arranged most at the body side has negative power as a zoom lens system used for such image pick-up equipment are proposed. Wide-angle-izing is easy for the zoom lens system of a negative lead, and it has the description of being easy to

secure the lens back required for insertion of an optical low pass filter.

[0005]

As a zoom lens system of a negative lead, there is a zoom lens system proposed as a taking-lens system of the camera for silver halide films from the former. However, since the exit pupil location of the lens system in the shortest focal distance condition was comparatively located near the image surface, especially these zoom lens systems did not have consistency with the pupil of the micro lens prepared corresponding to each pixel of the image sensor which has especially a high pixel, but had the problem that the amount of ambient light could not fully secure. Moreover, since an exit pupil location was sharply changed at the time of variable power, the problem of being difficult also had a setup of the pupil of a micro lens. Moreover, primarily, with a silver halide film and an image sensor, since optical-character ability, such as spatial frequency characteristics called for, completely differed, sufficient optical-character ability required of an image sensor was not securable. For this reason, it will be necessary to develop the zoom lens system of the dedication optimized by image pick-up equipment equipped with the image sensor.

[0006]



On the other hand, since image pick-up equipment is miniaturized, the zoom lens system was bent in the middle of the optical path, and drawing or \*\*\*\*\* has accomplished miniaturization, without changing the optical path length. For example, in the zoom lens system of a negative lead, after establishing a reflector on an optical path and bending 90 degrees of abbreviation, the image pick-up equipment which forms an optical image on an image sensor through a migration lens group is proposed by JP,11-196303,A. After the image pick-up equipment of this official report indication establishes a reflector in the image side of the fixed lens element of a negative meniscus configuration and bends an optical path 90 degrees of abbreviation in this reflector, it has the configuration which results in an image sensor through two movable positive lens groups and the positive lens group of immobilization.

[0007]

Moreover, as another example, after establishing a reflector in the fixed lens element [ of a negative meniscus configuration ], and image side of a movable positive lens group and bending an optical path 90 degrees of abbreviation in this reflector, the configuration which results in an image sensor through a positive lens group is indicated by JP,11-258678,A.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

However, in the two above-mentioned official reports, only the configuration of a camera cone was indicated but there was a problem that the configuration of a concrete zoom lens system was unknown. Unless the zoom lens system which occupies the biggest space in volume with image pick-up equipment equipped with the zoom lens system is optimized, it is difficult to attain the whole miniaturization.

[0009]

This invention aims at offering compact image pick-up equipment, it being highly efficient and having a high scale-factor zoom lens system in view of the above technical problem.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the image pick-up equipment concerning this invention The zoom lens system which forms an objective optical image possible [ variable power ] optically continuously by having two or more lens groups and changing spacing of this plurality lens

between groups, It is image pick-up equipment equipped with the image sensor which changes into an electrical signal the optical image which the zoom lens system formed. Said zoom lens system The 1st lens group including the reflector which has negative power as a whole in order from a body side, and bends the flux of light 90 degrees of abbreviation, the negative lens component for which said 1st lens group has negative power sequentially from a body side including the 2nd lens group which separates air spacing which can change between said 1st lens groups, is arranged, and has power, and a reflector -- since -- it is characterized by becoming.

[0011]

Moreover, another side face of this invention is characterized by being a digital camera containing the above-mentioned image pick-up equipment. In addition, conventionally, although the word of a digital camera had pointed out what records an optical still picture chiefly, the thing and the digital camcorder for home use which can treat an animation to coincidence are also proposed, and it is not distinguished especially now and is becoming. Therefore, the word of a digital camera shall contain hereafter all the cameras that use as a main component image pick-up equipment equipped with the image sensor which

changes into an electrical signal the optical image formed on the light-receiving side of image sensors, such as a digital still camera and a digital movie.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereafter, 1 operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0013]

as shown in drawing 19 , the image pick-up equipment which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention comes out sequentially from a body side (photographic subject side) with the image sensor SR which changes into an electric signal the optical image formed of the zoom lens system which forms an objective optical image possible [ variable power ], and TL, the optical low pass filter LPF and the zoom lens system TL, and is constituted. Moreover, the zoom lens system contains the 1st lens group Gr1 which has the prism PR which has a reflector inside, and the lens group which follows. Image pick-up equipment is the main component of built-in or the camera by which external is carried out at a digital camera; video camera; personal computer, a mobile computer, a cellular phone, an information personal digital assistant (PDA:Personal Digital Assistance), etc.

[0014]

The zoom lens system TL consists of two or more lens groups containing the 1st lens group Gr1, and it is possible by changing spacing between each lens group to change the magnitude of an optical image. The 1st lens group Gr1 has negative power, and has the prism PR which bends the optical axis of body light 90 degrees of abbreviation inside.

[0015]

The optical low pass filter LPF has the specific cut-off frequency for canceling the color moire which adjusts the spatial frequency characteristics of a taking-lens system, and is generated with an image sensor. The optical low pass filter of an operation gestalt is a birefringence mold low pass filter created by carrying out the laminating of the wavelength plate to which birefringence ingredients and plane of polarization, such as Xtal adjusted in the predetermined direction in the crystallographic axis, are changed. In addition, the phase mold low pass filter which attains the property of required optical cut-off frequency according to the diffraction effect as an optical low pass filter may be adopted.

[0016]

An image sensor SR consists of CCD which has two or more pixels, and

changes into an electrical signal the optical image which the zoom lens system formed by CCD. Predetermined digital image processing, picture compression processing, etc. are performed to the signal generated with the image sensor SR if needed, it is recorded on memory (semiconductor memory, optical disk, etc.) as a digital video signal, a cable is minded depending on the case, or it is changed into an infrared signal, and is transmitted to other devices. In addition, a CMOS sensor (Complementary Metal-oxide Semiconductor) may be used instead of CCD.

[0017]

Drawing 1 thru/or drawing 9 are the block diagrams showing lens arrangement in the shortest focal distance condition of the zoom lens system contained in the image pick-up equipment of the 1st thru/or the 9th operation gestalt of this invention. In addition, in each drawing, the prism PR which has an internal reflection side is expressed with an parallel plate, and the optical path is expressed linearly.

[0018]

Monotonous PR in which the zoom lens system of the 1st operation gestalt is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 which is from the negative meniscus lens

to which the convex was turned on a body side, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, since -- with the 1st lens group Gr1 constituted, and the 2nd lens element L2 of both the concave configuration and the 3rd lens element L3 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side since -- with the 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of 1st cemented lens components DL 1 which come to join the 2nd lens group Gr2 constituted, and Diaphragm ST, the 4th lens element L4 of both the convex configuration and the 5th lens element L5 of both the concave configuration the 5th lens group Gr5 which consists of a 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of 6th lens element L6 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side, and the 7th lens element L7 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 5th lens group Gr5 of this zoom lens system.

[0019]

Zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition is faced this zoom lens system. Are fixed to the image surface, and draw the locus of the letter of U-turn of a convex, and the 2nd lens group Gr2

moves it to an image side, as the 1st lens group Gr1 moves to a body side once moving to an image side. The 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to a body side almost in monotone united with the diaphragm ST arranged at the body side of the 3rd lens group Gr3. The 4th lens group Gr4 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and the 5th lens group Gr5 is being fixed to the image surface with parallel monotonous LPF arranged at the image side of the 5th lens group Gr5.

[0020]

Both sides of the 2nd lens element L2, the image side face of 6th lens element L6, and the body side face of the 7th lens element L7 have the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively.

[0021]

Monotonous PR by which the zoom lens system of the 2nd operation gestalt is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 which is from the negative meniscus lens to which the convex was turned on a body side, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, The 1st lens group Gr1 which consists of the 2nd lens element L2 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, The 3rd lens element L3 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 4th lens element L4 of a forward



meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, since -- with the 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of 1st cemented lens components DL 1 which come to join the 2nd lens group Gr2 constituted, and Diaphragm ST, the 5th lens element L5 of both the convex configuration and 6th lens element L6 of both the concave configuration the 5th lens group Gr5 which consists of a 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of the 7th lens element L7 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side, and the 8th lens element L8 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 5th lens group Gr5 of this zoom lens system.

[0022]

Zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition is faced this zoom lens system. Are fixed to the image surface, and draw the locus of the letter of U-turn of a convex, and the 2nd lens group Gr2 moves it to an image side, as the 1st lens group Gr1 moves to a body side once moving to an image side. The 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to a body side almost in monotone united with the diaphragm ST arranged at the body side of the 3rd

lens group Gr3. The 4th lens group Gr4 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and the 5th lens group Gr5 is being fixed to the image surface with parallel monotonous LPF arranged at the image side of the 5th lens group Gr5.

[0023]

The body side face of the 1st lens element L1, both sides of the 3rd lens element L3, the image side face of the 7th lens element L7, and the body side face of the 8th lens element L8 have the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively.

[0024]

Monotonous PR in which the zoom lens system of the 3rd operation gestalt is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 which is from the negative meniscus lens to which the convex was turned on a body side, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, since -- with the 1st lens group Gr1 constituted, the 2nd lens element L2 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 3rd lens element L3 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side since -- with the 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of 1st cemented lens components DL 1 which come to join the 2nd lens group Gr2 constituted, and Diaphragm ST, the 4th lens element L4 of

both the convex configuration and the 5th lens element L5 of both the concave configuration the 5th lens group Gr5 which consists of a 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of 6th lens element L6 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side, and the 7th lens element L7 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 5th lens group Gr5 of this zoom lens system.

[0025]

Zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition is faced this zoom lens system. Are fixed to the image surface, and draw the locus of the letter of U-turn of a convex, and the 2nd lens group Gr2 moves it to an image side, as the 1st lens group Gr1 moves to a body side once moving to an image side. The 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to a body side almost in monotone united with the diaphragm ST arranged at the body side of the 3rd lens group Gr3. The 4th lens group Gr4 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and the 5th lens group Gr5 is being fixed to the image surface with parallel monotonous LPF arranged at the image side of the 5th lens group Gr5.

[0026]

Both sides of the 2nd lens element L2, the image side face of the 5th lens element L5, and both sides of 6th lens element L6 have the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively.

[0027]

Monotonous PR in which the zoom lens system of the 4th operation gestalt is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 which is from the negative meniscus lens to which the convex was turned on a body side, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, since -- with the 1st lens group Gr1 constituted, the 2nd lens element L2 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 3rd lens element L3 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side since -- with the 2nd lens group Gr2 constituted, and Diaphragm ST and the 4th lens element L4 of both the convex configuration The 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of 1st cemented lens components DL 1 which come to join 6th lens element L6 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side to the 5th lens element L5 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side, the 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of the

7th lens element L7 of both the convex configuration -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 4th lens group Gr4 of this zoom lens system.

[0028]

Zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition is faced this zoom lens system. Are fixed to the image surface, and draw the locus of the letter of U-turn of a convex, and the 1st lens group Gr1 moves it to an image side, as it once moves to an image side and the 2nd lens group Gr2 moves to a body side later. The 3rd lens group Gr3 United with the diaphragm ST arranged at the body side of the 3rd lens group Gr3, it moves to a body side almost in monotone, and the 4th lens group Gr4 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and parallel monotonous LPF is being fixed to the image surface.

[0029]

Both sides of the 2nd lens element L2, the image side face of 6th lens element L6, and both sides of the 7th lens element L7 have the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively.

[0030]

Monotonous PR in which the zoom lens system of the 5th operation gestalt is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 which is from the negative meniscus lens to which the concave surface was turned on a body side, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, since -- with the 1st lens group Gr1 constituted, the 2nd lens element L2 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 3rd lens element L3 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side since -- with the 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of 1st cemented lens components DL 1 which come to join the 2nd lens group Gr2 constituted, and Diaphragm ST, the 4th lens element L4 of both the convex configuration and the 5th lens element L5 of both the concave configuration the 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of 6th lens element L6 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 4th lens group Gr4 of this zoom lens system.

[0031]

Zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition is faced this zoom lens system. Are fixed to the image surface, and

draw the locus of the letter of U-turn of a convex, and the 2nd lens group Gr2 moves it to an image side, as the 1st lens group Gr1 moves to a body side once moving to an image side. The 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to a body side almost in monotone united with the diaphragm ST arranged at the body side of the 3rd lens group Gr3, the 4th lens group Gr4 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and parallel monotonous LPF is being fixed to the image surface.

[0032]

Both sides of the 2nd lens element L2, the image side face of the 5th lens element L5, and both sides of 6th lens element L6 have the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively.

[0033]

Monotonous PR by which the zoom lens system of the 6th operation gestalt is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 which is from the negative meniscus lens to which the convex was turned on a body side, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, the 2nd lens element L2 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 3rd lens element L3 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side -- since -- with the 1st lens group Gr1 constituted The 2nd lens group Gr2 which

consists of 1st cemented lens components DL 1 which come to join drawing ST, and the 4th lens element L4 of both the convex configuration and the 5th lens element L5 of both the concave configuration, the 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of 6th lens element L6 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side, and the 7th lens group Gr5 which consists of the 7th lens element L7 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 4th lens group Gr4 of this zoom lens system.

[0034]

Zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition is faced this zoom lens system. As the 1st lens group Gr1 moves to a body side once moving to an image side, the locus of the letter of U-turn of a convex is drawn, and it moves to an image side. The 2nd lens group Gr2 United with the diaphragm ST arranged at the body side of the 2nd lens group Gr2, it moves to a body side almost in monotone, and the 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and the 4th lens group Gr4 is being fixed to the image surface with parallel monotonous LPF.



[0035]

It has the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively with both sides of the 2nd lens element L2, the image side face of the 5th lens L5, and the body side face of 6th lens element L6.

[0036]

The 1st lens group Gr1 by which the zoom lens system of the 7th operation gestalt is constituted from monotonous PR by which it is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 of both the concave configuration, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, The 2nd lens element L2 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 3rd lens element L3 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, It extracts. since -- it has been arranged between the 2nd lens group Gr2 constituted, and this 2nd lens element L2 and the 3rd lens element L3 -- with ST the 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of the 4th lens element L4 of both the convex configuration, the 5th lens element L5 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of 6th lens element L6 of both the convex configuration -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an

optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 4th lens group Gr4 of this zoom lens system.

[0037]

On the occasion of zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition, the 1st lens group Gr1 is fixed to the image surface, this zoom lens system is moved to a body side almost in monotone [ the 2nd lens group Gr2 ], the 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to a body side almost in monotone united with Diaphragm ST, and the 4th lens group Gr4 is being fixed to the image surface with parallel monotonous LPF.

[0038]

It has the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively with both sides of the 1st lens element L1, the body side face of the 2nd lens element L2 and both sides of the 3rd lens L3, and the image side face of 6th lens element L6.

[0039]

The 1st lens group Gr1 by which the zoom lens system of the 8th operation gestalt is constituted from monotonous PR by which it is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 of both the concave configuration, and prism in order from a

body side to an image side, The 2nd lens element L2 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and the 3rd lens element L3 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, It extracts. since -- it has been arranged between the 2nd lens group Gr2 constituted, and this 2nd lens element L2 and the 3rd lens element L3 -- with ST the 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of the 4th lens element L4 of both the convex configuration, the 5th lens element L5 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the concave surface to the body side, and the 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of 6th lens element L6 of both the convex configuration -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 4th lens group Gr4 of this zoom lens system.

[0040]

On the occasion of zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition, the 1st lens group Gr1 is fixed for this zoom lens system to the image surface. The 2nd lens group Gr2 It extracts drawing the locus of a convex on a body side, and moves to a body side united with ST, and the 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to a body side almost in monotone, the 4th lens

group Gr4 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and parallel monotonous LPF is being fixed to the image surface.

[0041]

Zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition is faced this zoom lens system. As the 1st lens group Gr1 moves to a body side once moving to an image side, the locus of the letter of U-turn of a convex is drawn, and it moves to an image side. The 2nd lens group Gr2 United with the diaphragm ST arranged at the body side of the 2nd lens group Gr2, it moves to a body side almost in monotone, and the 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to an image side almost in monotone, and the 4th lens group Gr4 is being fixed to the image surface with parallel monotonous LPF.

[0042]

It has the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively with both sides of the 1st lens element L1, the body side face of the 2nd lens element L2 and both sides of the 3rd lens L3, and the image side face of 6th lens element L6.

[0043]

The 1st lens group Gr1 by which the zoom lens system of the 9th operation

gestalt is constituted from monotonous PR by which it is equivalent to the 1st lens element L1 of both the concave configuration, and prism in order from a body side to an image side, The 2nd lens group Gr2 which consists of the 2nd lens element L2 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, Drawing ST and the 3rd lens group Gr3 which consists of the 3rd lens element L3 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, the 5th lens group Gr5 which consists of a 4th lens group Gr4 which consists of the 4th lens element L4 of both the convex configuration, the 5th lens element L5 of a negative meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side, and 6th lens element L6 of a forward meniscus configuration which turned the convex to the body side -- since -- it is constituted. Furthermore, parallel monotonous LPF equivalent to an optical low pass filter is arranged at the image side of the 5th lens group Gr5 of this zoom lens system.

[0044]

On the occasion of zooming from the shortest focal distance condition to the longest focal distance condition, the 1st lens group Gr1 is fixed for this zoom lens system to the image surface. The 2nd lens group Gr2 It extracts drawing the locus of a convex on a body side, and moves to a body side united with ST, and

the 3rd lens group Gr3 moves to a body side almost in monotone, the 4th lens group Gr4 moves to a body side almost in monotone, and the 5th lens group Gr5 is being fixed to the image surface with parallel monotonous LPF.

[0045]

It has the aspheric surface configuration among the fields of a lens element, respectively with both sides of the 1st lens element L1, the body side face of the 2nd lens element L2 and both sides of the 3rd lens L3, and the image side face of 6th lens element L6.

[0046]

The zoom lens system of each operation gestalt is equipped with Rhythm PR so that it may have the reflector which bends the optical axis of body light 90 degrees of abbreviation in the interior of the 1st group. Thus, it becomes possible by bending the optical axis of body light 90 degrees of abbreviation to attain thin shape-ization on the appearance of image pick-up equipment.

[0047]

When a digital camera is considered for an example, image pick-up equipment including a zoom lens system occupies the biggest volume in equipment. the zoom lens system by which the magnitude of the thickness direction of a camera

is especially contained in image pick-up equipment like a film camera conventional with a digital camera lens shutter type when optical elements contained in a zoom lens system, such as a lens and a diaphragm, are arranged linearly, without changing the direction of an optical axis -- it is most determined as a matter of fact in the magnitude from the configuration by the side of a body to an image sensor. However, the aberration amendment level of image pick-up equipment is also improving by leaps and bounds with a raise in a pixel to an image sensor in recent years. For this reason, the thing to which the number of sheets of the lens element of the zoom lens system contained in image pick-up equipment is also increasing steadily and for which a thin shape is attained also in the time (the so-called collapsed state) of un-using it for the thickness of a lens element is difficult.

[0048]

On the other hand, since it becomes possible to make [ by adopting the configuration which bends the optical axis of body light 90 degrees of abbreviation according to a reflector like the zoom lens system of each operation gestalt ] small most magnitude of the thickness direction of image pick-up equipment to the magnitude from the lens by the side of a body to a reflector at

the time of un-using it, it becomes possible to attain thin shape-ization on the appearance of image pick-up equipment. Moreover, since the optical path of body light can be piled up near the reflector by adopting the configuration which bends the optical axis of body light 90 degrees of abbreviation according to a reflector, space can be used effectively and the further miniaturization of image pick-up equipment can be attained.

[0049]

As for the location of a reflector, it is desirable that it is the 1st lens group Gr1 interior. By arranging to the 1st lens group Gr1 interior arranged most at the body side, it becomes possible to make magnitude of the thickness direction of image pick-up equipment into min.

[0050]

As for the 1st lens group Gr1 in which a reflector is included, it is desirable to have negative power. When the 1st lens group Gr1 has negative power, it becomes possible to make magnitude of the reflector in a reflector location small. Moreover, a zoom lens system becomes the so-called negative lead type by adopting the configuration whose 1st lens group Gr1 has negative power. As for a negative lead type zoom lens system, in a large focal distance field, it becomes



easy and is desirable to attain image side tele cent rucksack nature required for the optical system for being easy to take a retro focus type configuration, and forming an optical image in an image sensor.

[0051]

Although (a) internal reflection prism (operation gestalt), (b) surface reflecting prism, (C) internal reflection monotonous mirror, a (d) surface reflective mirror, and \*\*\*\*\* may be used for a reflector, its (a) internal reflection prism is the optimal. In order that body light may pass through the inside of the medium of prism by adopting internal reflection prism, the spacing at the time of penetrating prism turns into a short conversion spacing from spacing more nearly physical than the usual air spacing according to the refractive index of a medium. For this reason, when internal reflection prism is adopted as a configuration of a reflector, an equivalent configuration can be attained in a compacter tooth space, and it is optically desirable.

[0052]

When it constitutes a reflector from internal reflection prism, as for the quality of the material of prism, it is desirable to satisfy the following conditions.

[0053]

$$N_p \geq 1.55 \dots (1)$$

It corrects,

$N_p$  is the refractive index of the quality of the material of prism,

It comes out.

[0054]

If the refractive index of prism turns around the above-mentioned range the bottom, the contribution to miniaturization becomes small and is not desirable.

[0055]

Furthermore, it is desirable that it is in the following range in addition to the above-mentioned range.

[0056]

$$N_p \geq 1.7 \dots (1)'$$

Moreover, a reflector may not be a perfect total reflection side. Some reflection factors are suitably adjusted among reflectors, it is made to branch and incidence of a part of body light may be carried out to the sensor for a photometry or ranging. Furthermore, the reflection factor of the whole reflector surface may be adjusted suitably, and finder light may be branched. Furthermore, with each operation gestalt, although each of plane of incidence of

prism and outgoing radiation sides is flat surfaces, you may be a field with power.

[0057]

As for a body side, it is more desirable than a reflector to consist of lens elements of one sheet. Since the substantial thickness of optical system will be determined by the structure of having Rhythm PR, at spacing from the body side face of the lens arranged most at the body side to a reflector so that it may have the reflector which bends the optical axis of body light 90 degrees of abbreviation in the interior of the 1st group, it becomes possible from a reflector to acquire thin optical system by constituting the configuration by the side of a body from a lens element of one sheet. Moreover, the degree of freedom of a camera cone configuration can be made to increase, and low cost-ization of image pick-up equipment can be attained.

[0058]

Furthermore, as for the 1st lens group Gr1, it is desirable at the time of variable power that it is immobilization to the image surface. While needing a big tooth space when it is made to move since the reflector is included in the 1st lens group Gr1, when the reflector is especially constituted from prism, prism with big weight must be moved, a drive will be forced a big burden, and it is not desirable.

Moreover, by making the 1st lens group Gr1 immobilization to the image surface at the time of variable power, the optical system which does not carry out overall-length change can be acquired, and it is desirable. Moreover, a camera cone configuration can also be simplified and it becomes possible to attain low cost-ization of the whole image pick-up equipment. Furthermore, since initialization of the control system for control of a migration group becomes easy especially in a digital camera at the time of a zoom by adopting the configuration which fixes the 1st lens group Gr1 at the time of zooming, it becomes [ to shorten time amount required by the condition which can be photoed ] possible from the time of a main power supply ON and is desirable.

[0059]

The configuration which also makes negative power the 2nd lens group Gr2 following the 1st lens group Gr1 which has negative power is used for the zoom lens system of each operation gestalt. It is easy to adopt the configuration which makes the above-mentioned 1st lens group immobilization by this configuration and is desirable.

[0060]

As for the zoom lens system of each operation gestalt, it is desirable to satisfy

the following conditions.

[0061]

Next, conditions with desirable the gestalt of each operation being satisfied are explained. In addition, although it is possible to attain the operation effectiveness corresponding to it if each conditions that the following explains are satisfied independently, respectively, it cannot be overemphasized that it is more more desirable from optical-character ability and a viewpoint of a miniaturization to satisfy two or more conditions.

[0062]

As for the zoom lens system of each operation gestalt, it is desirable to satisfy the following conditions.

[0063]

$$0.5 < |F1 / F2| < 5 \dots (2)$$

It corrects,

f1: The focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1,

f2: The focal distance of the 2nd lens group Gr2,

It comes out.

[0064]

As for conditions (2), the 1st lens group Gr1 had negative power, and the 2nd lens group Gr2 has specified the desirable focal distance ratio of the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 in the configuration (for example, an example 1 thru/or 5) which has negative power. If the minimum of conditions (2) is exceeded, since the focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 will become short too much, distortion aberration (especially negative distortion aberration in the shortest focal distance condition) becomes remarkable, and it becomes difficult to secure good optical-character ability. On the contrary, if the upper limit of conditions (2) is exceeded, since the focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 will become long too much, the negative power of the 1st lens group Gr1 becomes weak, will cause increase of the diameter of a lens of the 1st lens group Gr1, and is not desirable in respect of miniaturization.

[0065]

Furthermore, as for the zoom lens system of each operation gestalt, it is desirable to satisfy the following conditions.

[0066]

$$1.5 < |F_{12W}| / F_w < 4 \dots (3)$$

It corrects,

$f_{12w}$ : The synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 in the shortest focal distance condition, and the 2nd lens group Gr2,

$f_w$ : The focal distance in the shortest focal distance condition of the whole system,

It comes out.

[0067]

Conditions (3) have power negative in the 1st lens group Gr1, and the 2nd lens groups Gr2 are the conditions about the synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 in the shortest focal distance condition, and the 2nd lens group Gr2 in the configuration (for example, an example 1 thru/or 5) which has negative power. While an overall length will increase since the synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 becomes long too much if the upper limit of conditions (3) is exceeded, since the synthetic power of the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 becomes weak, the diameter of a lens becomes large. Therefore, it becomes difficult to obtain a compact zoom lens system. On the contrary, if the minimum of conditions (3) is exceeded, since the synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 will become short too much, the negative distortion aberration generated in the

state of the shortest focal distance by the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 becomes large too much, and amendment becomes difficult.

[0068]

Furthermore, as for the zoom lens system of each operation gestalt, it is desirable to satisfy the following conditions.

[0069]

$$0.4 < |F_{12W}| / F_3 < 1.5 \dots (4)$$

It corrects,

$f_{12w}$ : The synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 in the shortest focal distance condition, and the 2nd lens group Gr2,

$f_3$ : The focal distance of the 3rd lens group Gr3,

It comes out.

[0070]

Conditions (4) have power negative in the 1st lens group Gr1, and the 2nd lens groups Gr2 are the conditions about the ratio of the synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 in the shortest focal distance condition, and the 2nd lens group Gr2, and the focal distance of the 3rd lens group in the configuration (for example, an example 1 thru/or 5) which has negative power. If the upper limit of



conditions (4) is exceeded, it means that the synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 becomes long relatively. For this reason, if the upper limit of conditions (4) is exceeded, an exit pupil location will move to an image side, and is not desirable. On the contrary, if the minimum of conditions (3) is exceeded, since the synthetic focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 will become short too much, the negative distortion aberration generated in the state of the shortest focal distance by the 1st lens group Gr1 and the 2nd lens group Gr2 becomes large too much, and amendment becomes difficult.

[0071]

$$2 < |f_1 / f_w| < 4 \quad (5)$$

It corrects,

$f_1$ : The focal distance of the 1st lens group,

$f_w$ : The focal distance in the wide angle edge of the whole system,

It comes out.

[0072]

Conditional expression (5) had power negative in the 1st lens group Gr1, and the 2nd lens group Gr2 has specified the desirable focal distance of the 1st lens

group Gr1 in the configuration (for example, an example 6 thru/or 9) which has forward power. If the upper limit of conditional expression (5) is exceeded, since the focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 will become large too much, an overall length or distance from a reflector to an image sensor cannot be made small as a result, and it is not desirable. Since the negative power of the 1st lens group Gr1 becomes weak too much, the lens outer diameter which constitutes the 1st lens group Gr1 becomes large, and it becomes impossible moreover, to attain a compact zoom lens system. Conversely, if the minimum of conditional expression (5) is exceeded, since the focal distance of the 1st lens group Gr1 will become short too much, the negative distortion generated by the 1st lens group Gr1 in a wide angle edge becomes large too much, and it becomes difficult to perform the amendment.

[0073]

Although each lens group which constitutes each operation gestalt consists of only refraction mold lenses (that is, lens of the type with which a deviation is performed by the interface of the media which have a different refractive index) which deflect an incident ray by refraction, it is not restricted to this. For example, each lens group may consist of a diffraction mold lens which deflects an incident

ray by diffraction, a refraction / diffraction hybrid mold lens which deflects an incident ray with the combination of a diffraction operation and a refraction operation, a refractive-index distribution lens which deflects an incident ray according to the refractive-index distribution in a medium.

[0074]

[Example]

Construction data, an aberration Fig., etc. are mentioned and the configuration of the zoom lens system hereafter contained in the image pick-up equipment which carried out this invention etc. is explained still more concretely. The lens block diagram ( drawing 1 thru/or 9) which the example 1 explained as an example here thru/or 4 support the 1st thru/or 9th operation gestalt mentioned above, respectively, and expresses the 1st thru/or 9th operation gestalt shows a corresponding example 1 thru/or the corresponding lens configuration of 9, respectively.

[0075]

In the construction data of each example,  $r_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots$ ) is counted from a body side. The radius of curvature of the  $i$ -th field (mm), Count  $d_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots$ ) from a body side, and the  $i$ -th axial top-face spacing (mm) is shown. nickel ( $i = 1,$

2, 3 ....) and  $n_{ui}$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots$ ) are counted from a body side, and show the refractive index ( $N_d$ ) and the Abbe number ( $n_{ud}$ ) to d line of the i-th optical element. Moreover, axial top-face spacing which changes in zooming shows the value of the variable spacing in the shortest focal distance condition (wide angle edge, W) - middle focal distance condition (middle, M) - longest focal distance condition (a tele edge, T) among construction data. The focal distance ( $f$ , mm) and the f number (FNO) of the whole system corresponding to each focal distance condition (W), (M), and (T) are combined with other data, and are shown.

[0076]

It shall be shown that the field where \* was given to radius of curvature  $r_i$  is a field which consisted of the aspheric surfaces, and it shall define as the formula (AS) of the following showing the field configuration of the aspheric surface. The aspheric surface data of each example are combined with other data, and are shown.

[0077]

A10= 0.25333947D-07

r13\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000D+01$

A4 = 0.11420046D-02

A6 = 0.61304067D-04

A8 = -0.24678605D-05

A10= 0.38078980D-06

r14\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000D+01$

A4 = -0.17175253D-02

A6 = 0.35415900D-04

A8 = -0.51967472D-05

A10= 0.10804669D-06

### 《実施例2》

f = 5.1 - 8.9 - 14.7

Fno. = 2.16 - 2.97 - 4.10

[曲率半径]

[軸上面間隔]

[屈折率(Nd)]

[アッペ数( $\nu d$ )]

r1\* = 77.048

d1 = 1.000

N1 = 1.66602

$\nu 1 = 30.12$

r2 = 10.412

d2 = 3.701

r3 =  $\infty$

d3 = 12.400

N2 = 1.84666

$\nu 2 = 23.82$

r4 =  $\infty$

d4 = 0.200

r5 = 12.063

d5 = 1.645	N3 = 1.84898	$\nu$ 3 = 33.15
r6 = 22.797		
	d6 = 2.045 - 5.298 - 3.490	
r7*= 74.513		
	d7 = 1.000	N4 = 1.52510 $\nu$ 4 = 56.38
r8*= 6.297		
	d8 = 1.041	
r9 = 7.766		
	d9 = 1.464	N5 = 1.79850 $\nu$ 5 = 22.6
r10= 10.311		
	d10= 13.841 - 5.438 - 1.000	
r11= $\infty$		
	d11= 0.600	
r12= 6.616		
	d12= 5.892	N6 = 1.75450 $\nu$ 6 = 51.57
r13= -10.215		
	d13= 1.000	N7 = 1.84666 $\nu$ 7 = 23.82
r14*= 18.124		
	d14= 2.079 - 8.055 - 15.451	
r15*=-23.464		
	d15= 3.400	N8 = 1.52510 $\nu$ 8 = 56.82
r16 =-6.333		
	d16= 2.476 - 1.650 - 0.500	
r17 = 14.316		
	d17= 1.000	N9 = 1.84833 $\nu$ 9 = 29.89
r18= 10.360		
	d18= 0.907	
r19= $\infty$		
	d19= 2.000	N10= 1.51680 $\nu$ 10= 64.20

r20=  $\infty$

[非球面係数]

r1\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.63638407E-04$   
 $A6 = -0.36516691E-06$   
 $A8 = 0.15861666E-08$

r7\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.63173747E-03$   
 $A6 = 0.42880271E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.13655536E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.17341485E-07$

r8\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.78352207E-03$   
 $A6 = 0.45124782E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.17639048E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.22553499E-07$

r15\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.10864595E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.63616957E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.36734216E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.41688467E-06$

r16\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$

$A4 = -0.14356439E-02$

$A6 = 0.25426605E-04$

$A8 = -0.32121190E-05$

$A10 = 0.95302924E-07$

《実施例3》

$f = 4.5 - 7.9 - 12.9$

$Fno. = 2.1 - 2.8 - 3.7$

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッペ数( $\nu_d$ )]
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$r1 = 4101.218$

$d1 = 0.700$	$N1 = 1.78589$	$\nu 1 = 44.20$
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$r2 = 19.552$

$d2 = 0.900$

$r3 = \infty$

$d3 = 8.000$	$N2 = 1.84666$	$\nu 2 = 23.82$
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$r4 = \infty$

$d4 = 1.000 - 3.596 - 1.000$

$r5* = 56.521$

$d5 = 0.800$	$N3 = 1.57501$	$\nu 3 = 41.49$
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$r6* = 4.357$

$d6 = 1.021$

$r7 = 7.895$

$d7 = 1.6000$	$N4 = 1.84666$	$\nu 4 = 23.82$
---------------	----------------	-----------------

$r8 = 21.921$

$d8 = 10.752 - 3.530 - 0.969$

$r9 = \infty$



d 9 = 0. 6 5 0

r10=5.274

d10= 4.755      N5 = 1.75450       $\nu$  5 = 51.57

r11=-9.977

d11= 0.010      N6 = 1.51400       $\nu$  6 = 42.83

r12=-9.977

d12= 0.800      N7 = 1.84666       $\nu$  7 = 23.82

r13\*=15.094

d13= 2.179 - 7.261 - 12.815

r14\*=-25.000

d14= 3.200      N8 = 1.52510       $\nu$  8 = 56.38

r15\*= -5.767

d15= 1.453 - 0.996 - 0.600

r16= 10.099

d16= 0.983      N9 = 1.70055       $\nu$  9 = 30.11

r17= 6.767

d17= 0.948

r18=  $\infty$

d18= 1.500      N10= 1.51680       $\nu$  10= 64.20

r19=  $\infty$

[非球面係数]

r5\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = -0.44053024E-03

A6 = -0.45582866E-04

A8 = 0.56807258E-05

A10= -0.21748168E-06

r6\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.19077667E-02$   
 $A6 = -0.45431102E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.17609821E-05$   
 $A10 = -0.26911785E-08$

r13\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.24256912E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.13113475E-03$   
 $A8 = -0.19935678E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.20427432E-05$

r14\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.76241384E-03$   
 $A6 = -0.45684352E-04$   
 $A8 = 0.74367662E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.17395830E-06$

r15\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.16617833E-02$   
 $A6 = -0.97370809E-04$   
 $A8 = 0.83998804E-05$

#### 《实施例 4》

$f = 4.5 - 7.6 - 12.9$

Fno. = 2.1 - 2.8 - 2.97

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッペ数( $\nu_d$ )]
r1 = -25.000			
	d1 = 0.800	N1 = 1.63980	$\nu_1 = 34.55$
r2 = -115.843			
	d2 = 0.100		
r3 = $\infty$			
	d3 = 9.200	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2 = 23.82$
r4 = $\infty$			
	d4 = 1.000 - 4.551 - 2.772		
r5* = 21.359			
	d5 = 0.800	N3 = 1.83400	$\nu_3 = 37.15$
r6* = 5.824			
	d6 = 3.352		
r7 = 14.337			
	d7 = 1.500	N4 = 1.84666	$\nu_4 = 23.82$
r8 = 52.503			
	d8 = 12.765 - 4.785 - 0.910		
r9 = $\infty$			
	d9 = 0.700		
r10 = 12.888			
	d10 = 2.200	N5 = 1.75450	$\nu_5 = 51.57$
r11 = -36.914			
	d11 = 0.100		
r12 = 4.598			
	d12 = 3.800	N6 = 1.48749	$\nu_6 = 70.44$
r13 = 181.628			
	d13 = 0.010	N7 = 1.51400	$\nu_7 = 42.83$
r13 = 181.628			

$d_{14} = 1.000$        $N_8 = 1.84666$        $\nu_8 = 23.82$   
 $r_{15*} = 3.955$   
 $d_{15} = 1.500 - 6.298 - 12.506$   
 $r_{16*} = 10.062$   
 $d_{16} = 2.000$        $N_9 = 1.48749$        $\nu_9 = 70.44$   
 $r_{17*} = -8.840$   
 $d_{17} = 1.472 - 1.104 - 0.600$   
 $r_{18} = \infty$   
 $d_{18} = 1.700$        $N_{10} = 1.51680$        $\nu_{10} = 64.20$   
 $r_{19} = \infty$

[非球面係数]

$r_{5*}$

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A_4 = 0.28920160E-03$   
 $A_6 = -0.24770223E-04$   
 $A_8 = 0.40226114E-06$

$r_{6*}$

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A_4 = -0.28416506E-03$   
 $A_6 = -0.39127534E-04$   
 $A_8 = 0.10049102E-06$

$r_{15*}$

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A_4 = 0.22971891E-02$   
 $A_6 = 0.61362182E-04$   
 $A_8 = 0.38054044E-04$

r16\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.29657551E-02$   
 $A6 = -0.32988137E-03$   
 $A8 = 0.18146796E-04$

r17\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.65616586E-02$   
 $A6 = -0.68518707E-03$   
 $A8 = 0.33543925E-04$

《実施例5》

$f = 4.5 - 7.9 - 12.9$

$Fno. = 2.1 - 2.89 - 3.8$

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]
r1 = 16.688			
	d1 = 0.800	N1 = 1.54072	$\nu_1 = 47.22$
r2 = 7.343			
	d2 = 2.500		
r3 = $\infty$			
	d3 = 8.400	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2 = 23.82$
r4 = $\infty$			
	d4 = 1.500 - 2.971 - 1.500		
r5*=164.473			
	d5 = 0.800	N3 = 1.62004	$\nu_3 = 36.26$
r6*= 4.995			
	d6 = 1.353		
r7 =10.132			

$d7 = 2.267$        $N4 = 1.84666$        $\nu 4 = 23.82$   
 $r8 = 69.912$   
 $d8 = 11.101 - 4.724 - 0.862$   
 $r9 = \infty$   
 $d9 = 0.650$   
 $r10 = 5.681$   
 $d10 = 5.504$        $N5 = 1.75450$        $\nu 5 = 51.57$   
 $r11 = -10.007$   
 $d11 = 0.010$        $N6 = 1.51400$        $\nu 6 = 42.83$   
 $r12 = -10.007$   
 $d12 = 0.800$        $N7 = 1.84666$        $\nu 7 = 23.82$   
 $r13 = 13.518$   
 $d13 = 1.987 - 8.774 - 14.499$   
 $r14 = 72.616$   
 $d14 = 3.700$        $N8 = 1.52510$        $\nu 8 = 56.38$   
 $r15 = -8.793$   
 $d15 = 3.078 - 1.197 - 0.806$   
 $r16 = \infty$   
 $d16 = 1.500$        $N9 = 1.51680$        $\nu 9 = 64.20$

[非球面係数]

$r5^*$

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.50212557E-03$   
 $A6 = 0.58262738E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.45960476E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.10745067E-06$

$r6^*$

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.17341477E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.76117570E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.99234139E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.25780579E-06$

**r13\***

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.22365769E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.79579971E-04$   
 $A8 = 0.53500363E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.10651891E-05$

**r14\***

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.74920577E-03$   
 $A6 = -0.44003627E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.46232075E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.52351697E-06$

**r15\***

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.27419718E-03$   
 $A6 = -0.15545535E-03$   
 $A8 = 0.68734468E-05$

### 《实施例 6》

$f = 5.1 - 8.9 - 14.7$   
 $F_{no.} = 2.24 - 2.98 - 4.10$

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]
r1* = 17.487	d1 = 1.000	N1 = 1.733922	$\nu_1$ = 29.35
r2 = 10.704	d2 = 3.877		
r3 = $\infty$	d3 = 12.400	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2$ = 23.82
r4 = $\infty$	d4 = 1.500		
r5* = 213.855	d5 = 1.000	N3 = 1.61203	$\nu_3$ = 52.33
r6* = 5.360	d6 = 1.317		
r7 = 9.257	d7 = 1.649	N4 = 1.84666	$\nu_4$ = 23.82
r8 = 23.872	d8 = 12.037 - 4.771 - 1.000		
r9 = $\infty$	d9 = 0.600		
r10 = 6.464	d10 = 6.219	N5 = 1.75450	$\nu_5$ = 51.57
r11 = -7.306	d11 = 1.000	N6 = 1.84666	$\nu_6$ = 23.82
r12* = 33.980	d12 = 2.038 - 7.101 - 13.534		
r13* = -17.735	d13 = 3.475	N7 = 1.52510	$\nu_7$ = 56.38
r14 = -5.800	d14 = 2.546 - 1.749 - 0.500		



r15= -10.504

d15= 1.000

N8 = 1.48749

$\nu$  8 = 70.44

r16= -32.714

d16= 0.109

r17=  $\infty$

d17= 2.000

N9 = 1.51680

$\nu$  9 = 64.20

r18=  $\infty$

[非球面係数]

r5\*

$\varepsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = -0.17088362E-03

A6 = -0.59468528E-06

A8 = 0.17670065E-06

A10= -0.21232398E-09

r6\*

$\varepsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = -0.78520204E-03

A6 = -0.18852025E-04

A8 = -0.22264586E-06

A10= 0.62844746E-08

r13\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.12126439E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.68930495E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.29394404E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.46789735E-06$

r14\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.16889906E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.41032113E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.67973071E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.22276351E-06$

《実施例7》

$f = 5.8 - 11.6 - 16.7$

$F_{no.} = 3.60 - 3.60 - 3.66$

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]
r1* = -11.725			
	d1 = 1.200	N1 = 1.49310	$\nu_1 = 83.58$
r2* = 13.872			
	d2 = 1.410		
r3 = $\infty$			
	d3 = 7.000	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2 = 23.82$
r4 = $\infty$			
	d4 = 22.033 - 8.278 - 0.600		
r5 = 6.671			
	d5 = 2.562	N3 = 1.75450	$\nu_3 = 51.57$
r6 = 35.072			

$$d6 = 0.600$$

$$r7 = \infty$$

$$d7 = 0.600$$

$$r8* = 18.236$$

$$d8 = 0.800 \quad N4 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 4 = 23.82$$

$$r9* = 8.198$$

$$d9 = 7.034 - 16.244 - 14.414$$

$$r10 = 39.487$$

$$d10 = 2.334 \quad N5 = 1.49310 \quad \nu 5 = 83.58$$

$$r11 = -13.184$$

$$d11 = 3.125 - 7.669 - 17.177$$

$$r12 = 21.757$$

$$d12 = 0.800 \quad N6 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 6 = 23.82$$

$$r13 = 9.428$$

$$d13 = 0.175$$

$$r14 = 10.828$$

$$d14 = 2.272 \quad N7 = 1.50467 \quad \nu 7 = 59.44$$

$$r15* = -70.639$$

$$d15 = 1.665$$

$$r16 = \infty$$

$$d16 = 2.000 \quad N8 = 1.51680 \quad \nu 8 = 64.20$$

$$r17 = \infty$$

[非球面係数]

$$r1*$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.39770E-03$$

$$A6 = 0.48251E-05$$

$$A8 = -0.13574E-06$$

A10= 0.82447E-09

r2\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01

A4 = 0.12088E-03

A6 = 0.37656E-05

A8 = 0.23199E-06

A10= -0.73492E-08

r8\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01

A4 = 0.53711E-03

A6 = 0.22090E-04

A8 = -0.48503E-05

A10= 0.21033E-06

r9\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01

A4 = 0.14617E-02

A6 = 0.84785E-04

A8 = -0.97230E-05

A10= 0.62378E-06

r15\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01

A4 = 0.11315E-02

A6 = -0.58783E-04

A8 = 0.63291E-05

A10= -0.18581E-06

《実施例 8》

$$f = 6.0 - 12.0 - 17.3$$

$$Fno. = 3.60 - 3.60 - 3.60$$

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]
r1* = -72.486			
	d1 = 1.200	N1 = 1.49310	$\nu_1 = 83.58$
r2* = 8.054			
	d2 = 2.476		
r3 = $\infty$			
	d3 = 9.000	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2 = 23.82$
r4 = $\infty$			
	d4 = 21.244 - 4.060 - 0.600		
r5 = 6.766			
	d5 = 2.652	N3 = 1.79719	$\nu_3 = 45.34$
r6 = 17.430			
	d6 = 1.000		
r7 = $\infty$			
	d7 = 0.686		
r8* = 93.830			
	d8 = 0.800	N4 = 1.84666	$\nu_4 = 23.82$
r9* = 12.440			
	d9 = 3.714 - 12.381 - 9.898		
r10 = 22.538			
	d10 = 2.473	N5 = 1.49310	$\nu_5 = 83.58$
r11 = -15.873			
	d11 = 1.500 - 9.644 - 21.642		
r12 = -11.841			
	d12 = 0.800	N6 = 1.84666	$\nu_6 = 23.82$

$$r_{13} = -27.408$$

$$d_{13} = 0.100$$

$$r_{14} = 16.037$$

$$d_{14} = 2.349 \quad N_7 = 1.72904 \quad \nu_7 = 52.47$$

$$r_{15*} = -57.477$$

$$d_{15} = 6.683 - 7.055 - 1.000$$

$$r_{16} = \infty$$

$$d_{16} = 2.000 \quad N_8 = 1.51680 \quad \nu_8 = 64.20$$

$$r_{17} = \infty$$

[非球面係数]

$r_{1*}$

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A_4 = -0.24017E-05$$

$$A_6 = 0.29455E-05$$

$$A_8 = -0.30412E-07$$

$$A_{10} = 0.12502E-10$$

$r_{2*}$

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A_4 = -0.18797E-03$$

$$A_6 = -0.38877E-05$$

$$A_8 = 0.34374E-06$$

$$A_{10} = -0.63589E-08$$

$r_{8*}$

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A_4 = 0.58124E-03$$

$$A_6 = 0.33012E-04$$

$$A8 = -0.45331E-05$$

$$A10 = 0.17297E-06$$

r9\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.13667E-02$$

$$A6 = 0.79666E-04$$

$$A8 = -0.97230E-05$$

$$A10 = -0.77035E-05$$

r15\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.63869E-04$$

$$A6 = -0.71764E-04$$

$$A8 = 0.36999E-05$$

$$A10 = -0.66315E-06$$

### 《実施例 9》

$$f = 5.8 - 11.6 - 16.7$$

$$Fno. = 3.60 - 3.60 - 3.60$$

[曲率半径]      [軸上面間隔]      [屈折率(Nd)]      [アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]

$$r1* = -14.542$$

$$d1 = 1.200 \quad N1 = 1.49310 \quad \nu 1 = 83.58$$

$$r2* = 12.397$$

$$d2 = 1.494$$

$$r3 = \infty$$

$$d3 = 7.000 \quad N2 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 2 = 23.82$$

$$r4 = \infty$$

$$d4 = 22.039 - 8.570 - 0.600$$

$$r5^* = 7.238$$

$$d5 = 2.651 \quad N3 = 1.71300 \quad \nu 3 = 53.93$$

$$r6 = 48.781$$

$$d6 = 0.677$$

$$r7 = \infty$$

$$d7 = 0.600 - 0.931 - 1.000$$

$$r8^* = 25.723$$

$$d8 = 0.805 \quad N4 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 4 = 23.82$$

$$r9^* = 10.714$$

$$d9 = 6.475 - 16.205 - 14.774$$

$$r10 = 42.281$$

$$d10 = 2.322 \quad N5 = 1.49310 \quad \nu 5 = 83.58$$

$$r11 = -13.537$$

$$d11 = 4.243 - 7.651 - 16.983$$

$$r12 = 19.872$$

$$d12 = 0.800 \quad N6 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 6 = 23.82$$

$$r13 = 8.858$$

$$d13 = 0.100$$

$$r14 = 6.329$$

$$d14 = 2.301 \quad N7 = 1.48749 \quad \nu 7 = 70.44$$

$$r15^* = 16.784$$

$$d15 = 0.996$$

$$r16 = \infty$$

$$d16 = 2.000 \quad N8 = 1.51680 \quad \nu 2 = 64.20$$

$$r17 = \infty$$

[非球面係数]

$$r1^*$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$



$$A4 = 0.31440E-03$$

$$A6 = 0.40741E-05$$

$$A8 = -0.13254E-06$$

$$A10 = 0.88372E-09$$

r2\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = -0.14549E-03$$

$$A6 = 0.90366E-05$$

$$A8 = 0.23593E-06$$

$$A10 = -0.68590E-08$$

r8\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.60518E-03$$

$$A6 = 0.22274E-04$$

$$A8 = -0.54357E-05$$

$$A10 = 0.24817E-06$$

r9\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.13444E-02$$

$$A6 = 0.68972E-04$$

$$A8 = -0.94129E-05$$

$$A10 = -0.53475E-06$$

r15\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.12639E-02$$

A6 = -0.11077E-04

A8 = 0.48956E-05

A10= -0.16001E-06

Drawing 10 thru/or drawing 18 are the aberration Figs. of an example 1 - an example 9, and expresses the aberration in the infinite distance focus condition of the zoom lens system of each example. among drawing 10 thru/or drawing 18 , the shortest focal distance condition and (M) can be set in the middle focal distance condition, and (W) can set (T) in the longest focal distance condition -- many -- astigmatism and distortion aberration, such as spherical aberration, and Y' (mm) show maximum image quantity (considerable from optical axis to distance)) on an image sensor sequentially from the aberration {left. In the spherical-aberration Fig., spherical aberration [ as opposed to d line in a continuous line (d) ], spherical aberration [ as opposed to g line in an alternate long and short dash line (g) ], spherical aberration [ as opposed to c line in a two-dot chain line (c) ], and a broken line (SC) express sine condition. In the

astigmatism Fig., a broken line (DM) expresses the astigmatism in a meridional side, and the continuous line (DS) expresses the astigmatism in a sagittal side. Moreover, in the distortion aberration Fig., the continuous line expresses distortion % to d line.

[0078]

[Effect of the Invention]

Compact image pick-up equipment can be offered it being highly efficient and having a high scale-factor zoom lens system according to the zoom lens system of each operation gestalt, as explained above.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The lens block diagram of the 1st operation gestalt (example 1).

[Drawing 2] The lens block diagram of the 2nd operation gestalt (example 2).

[Drawing 3] The lens block diagram of the 3rd operation gestalt (example 3).

[Drawing 4] The lens block diagram of the 4th operation gestalt (example 4).

[Drawing 5] The lens block diagram of the 5th operation gestalt (example 1).

[Drawing 6] The lens block diagram of the 6th operation gestalt (example 2).

[Drawing 7] The lens block diagram of the 7th operation gestalt (example 3).

[Drawing 8] The lens block diagram of the 8th operation gestalt (example 4).

[Drawing 9] The lens block diagram of the 9th operation gestalt (example 4).

[Drawing 10] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 1.

[Drawing 11] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 2.

[Drawing 12] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 3.

[Drawing 13] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 4.

[Drawing 14] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 5.

[Drawing 15] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 6.

[Drawing 16] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 7.

[Drawing 17] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 8.

[Drawing 18] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an

example 9.

[Drawing 19] The block diagram showing the outline of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

LPF: The plane-parallel plate equivalent to an optical low pass filter

SR: Image sensor

TL: Zoom lens system

Gr1: The 1st lens group Gr1

Gr2: The 2nd lens group Gr2

PR: Internal reflection prism

ST: Diaphragm

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The lens block diagram of the 1st operation gestalt (example 1).

[Drawing 2] The lens block diagram of the 2nd operation gestalt (example 2).

[Drawing 3] The lens block diagram of the 3rd operation gestalt (example 3).

[Drawing 4] The lens block diagram of the 4th operation gestalt (example 4).

[Drawing 5] The lens block diagram of the 5th operation gestalt (example 1).

[Drawing 6] The lens block diagram of the 6th operation gestalt (example 2).

[Drawing 7] The lens block diagram of the 7th operation gestalt (example 3).

[Drawing 8] The lens block diagram of the 8th operation gestalt (example 4).

[Drawing 9] The lens block diagram of the 9th operation gestalt (example 4).

[Drawing 10] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an

example 1.

[Drawing 11] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 2.

[Drawing 12] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 3.

[Drawing 13] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 4.

[Drawing 14] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 5.

[Drawing 15] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 6.

[Drawing 16] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 7.

[Drawing 17] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 8.

[Drawing 18] The aberration Fig. in the infinite distance focus condition of an example 9.

[Drawing 19] The block diagram showing the outline of this invention.

#### [Description of Notations]

LPF: The plane-parallel plate equivalent to an optical low pass filter

SR: Image sensor

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			最終頁に続く

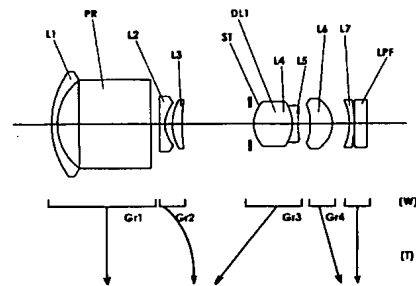
(54) 【発明の名称】 撮像装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】高性能で高倍率ズームレンズ系を備えながら、コンパクトな、撮像装置を提供する。

【解決手段】複数のレンズ群を有し、該複数のレンズ群間の間隔を変化させることによって物体の光学像を連続的に光学的に変倍可能に形成するズームレンズ系と、ズームレンズ系が形成した光学像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子を備えた撮像装置であって、前記ズームレンズ系は、物体側から順に、全体として負のパワーを有し、光束を略90°折り曲げる反射面を含む第1レンズ群と、前記第1レンズ群との間に变化可能な空気間隔を隔てて配置され、パワーを有する第2レンズ群と、を含み、前記第1レンズ群は、物体側から順に、負のパワーを有する負レンズ素子と、反射面と、からなる。

【選択図】 図1



## 【特許請求の範囲】

## 【請求項1】

複数のレンズ群を有し、該複数のレンズ群間の間隔を変化させることによって物体の光学像を連続的に光学的に変倍可能に形成するズームレンズ系と、ズームレンズ系が形成した光学像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子を備えた撮像装置であって、

前記ズームレンズ系は、物体側から順に、

全体として負のパワーを有し、光束を略90°折り曲げる反射面を含む第1レンズ群と、前記第1レンズ群との間に变化可能な空気間隔を隔てて配置され、パワーを有する第2レンズ群と、を含み、

前記第1レンズ群は、物体側から順に、負のパワーを有する負レンズ素子と、反射面と、からなることを特徴とする撮像装置。 10

## 【請求項2】

前記ズームレンズ系の第1レンズ群が、物体側から順に、負のパワーを有する第1レンズ素子及び反射面から構成されていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の撮像装置。

## 【請求項3】

前記ズームレンズ系の第1レンズ群が、変倍に際して像面に対して固定されていることを特徴とする請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の撮像装置。

## 【請求項4】

前記ズームレンズ系の最も像側の面と、前記撮像素子との間に、光学的ローパスフィルタを配置していることを特徴とする請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の撮像装置。 20

## 【請求項5】

請求項1乃至4のいずれかの撮像装置を備えたデジタルカメラ。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

## 【発明が属する技術分野】

本発明は、CCD (Charge Coupled Device 電荷結合素子) やCMOSセンサ (Complementary Metal-oxide Semiconductor 相補性金属酸化膜半導体センサ) 等の受光面上に形成された光学像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子を備えた撮像装置に関し、特にデジタルカメラ; パーソナルコンピュータ, モバイルコンピュータ, 携帯電話, 情報携帯端末 (PDA: Personal Digital Assistance) 等に内蔵又は外付けされるカメラの主たる構成要素である撮像装置に関するものである。詳しくは、特にズームレンズ系を備えた小型の撮像装置に関する。 30

## 【0002】

## 【従来の技術】

近年、銀塩フィルムの代わりにCCDやCMOSセンサなどの撮像素子を用いて、光学像を電気信号に変換し、そのデータをデジタル化して記録したり転送したりするデジタルカメラが急速に普及してきている。このようなデジタルカメラにおいては、最近、200万画素や300万画素といった高画素を有するCCDやCMOSセンサが比較的安価に提供されるようになったため、撮像素子を装着した高性能な撮像装置に対する需要が非常に増大しているおり、特に、画質を劣化させずに変倍が可能なズームレンズ系を搭載したコンパクトな撮像装置が切望されている。 40

## 【0003】

さらに、近年では、半導体素子等の画像処理能力の向上により、パーソナルコンピュータ, モバイルコンピュータ, 携帯電話, 情報携帯端末 (PDA: Personal Digital Assistance) 等に撮像装置が内蔵又は外付けされるようになっており、高性能な撮像装置に対する需要に拍車をかけている。

## 【0004】

このような撮像装置に用いられるズームレンズ系としては、最も物体側に配置されたレンズ群が負のパワーを有する、いわゆるマイナスリードのズームレンズ系が数多く提案され 50

ている。マイナスリードのズームレンズ系は、広角化が容易であり、光学的ローパスフィルタの挿入に必要なレンズバックを確保しやすい等の特徴を有している。

#### 【0005】

マイナスリードのズームレンズ系としては、従来から銀塩フィルム用カメラの撮影レンズ系として提案されたズームレンズ系がある。しかしながら、これらのズームレンズ系は、特に最短焦点距離状態でのレンズ系の射出瞳位置が比較的像面の近くに位置するため、特に高画素を有する撮像素子の各画素に対応して設けられたマイクロレンズの瞳と整合せず、周辺光量が十分に確保できないという問題があった。また、変倍時に射出瞳位置が大きく変動するため、マイクロレンズの瞳の設定が困難であるという問題もあった。また、そもそも銀塩フィルムと撮像素子では、求められる空間周波数特性等の光学性能が全く異なるため、撮像素子に要求される十分な光学性能を確保できなかった。このため、撮像素子を備えた撮像装置に最適化された専用のズームレンズ系を開発する必要性が生じている。

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#### 【0006】

一方、撮像装置を小型化するために、ズームレンズ系を光路の途中で折り曲げ、光路長を変化させずにコンパクト化を図る提案が成されている。例えば、特開平11-196303号公報には、マイナスリードのズームレンズ系において、光路上に反射面を設けて略90°折り曲げた後、移動レンズ群を経て撮像素子上に光学像を形成する撮像装置が提案されている。同公報開示の撮像装置は、負メニスカス形状の固定レンズ素子の像側に反射面を設け、この反射面で光路を略90°折り曲げた後、可動の2つの正レンズ群、固定の正レンズ群を経て撮像素子に至る構成を有している。

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#### 【0007】

また別の例として、特開平11-258678号公報には、負メニスカス形状の固定レンズ素子、可動の正レンズ群の像側に反射面を設け、この反射面で光路を略90°折り曲げた後、正レンズ群を経て撮像素子に至る構成が開示されている。

#### 【0008】

##### 【発明が解決しようとする課題】

しかしながら、上記2つの公報においては、鏡胴の構成のみしか開示されておらず、具体的なズームレンズ系の構成が不明であるという問題があった。ズームレンズ系を備えた撮像装置では、体積的に最も大きな空間を占めるズームレンズ系を最適化しない限り、全体の小型化を達成することは困難である。

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#### 【0009】

本発明は、以上の課題に鑑み、高性能で高倍率ズームレンズ系を備えながら、コンパクトな、撮像装置を提供することを目的とする。

#### 【0010】

##### 【課題を解決するための手段】

上記課題を解決するために、本発明に係る撮像装置は、複数のレンズ群を有し、該複数のレンズ群間の間隔を変化させることによって物体の光学像を連続的に光学的に変倍可能に形成するズームレンズ系と、ズームレンズ系が形成した光学像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子を備えた撮像装置であって、前記ズームレンズ系は、物体側から順に、全体として負のパワーを有し、光束を略90°折り曲げる反射面を含む第1レンズ群と、前記第1レンズ群との間に变化可能な空気間隔を隔てて配置され、パワーを有する第2レンズ群と、を含み、前記第1レンズ群は、物体側から順に、負のパワーを有する負レンズ素子と、反射面と、からなることを特徴とする。

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#### 【0011】

また、本発明の別の側面は、上記撮像装置を含むデジタルカメラであることを特徴とする。なお、デジタルカメラの語は、従来は専ら光学的な静止画を記録するものを指していたが、動画を同時に扱えるものや家庭用のデジタルビデオカメラも提案されており、現在では特に区別されなくなっている。したがって、以下、デジタルカメラの語は、デジタルスチルカメラやデジタルムービー等の撮像素子の受光面上に形成された光学像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子を備えた撮像装置を主たる構成要素とするカメラをすべて含むも

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のとする。

【0012】

【発明の実施の形態】

以下、図面を参照して、本発明の一実施形態について説明する。

【0013】

本発明の一実施形態である撮像装置は、例えば図19に示すように、物体側（被写体側）から順に、物体の光学像を変倍可能に形成するズームレンズ系とTL、光学的ローパスフィルタLPFと、ズームレンズ系TLにより形成された光学像を電気的な信号に変換する撮像素子SRと、で構成されている。また、ズームレンズ系は、内部に反射面を有するプリズムPRを有する第1レンズ群Gr1と、後続するレンズ群を含んでいる。撮像装置は、デジタルカメラ；ビデオカメラ；パーソナルコンピュータ、モバイルコンピュータ、携帯電話、情報携帯端末（PDA：Personal Digital Assistance）等に内蔵又は外付けされるカメラの主たる構成要素である。

【0014】

ズームレンズ系TLは、第1レンズ群Gr1を含む複数のレンズ群から構成されており、各レンズ群の間の間隔を変化させることによって光学像の大きさを変化させることが可能である。第1レンズ群Gr1は負のパワーを有しており、内部に物体光の光軸を略90°折り曲げるプリズムPRを有する。

【0015】

光学ローパスフィルタLPFは、撮影レンズ系の空間周波数特性を調整し撮像素子で発生する色モアレを解消するための特定の遮断周波数を有している。実施形態の光学ローパスフィルタは、結晶軸を所定方向に調整された水晶等の複屈折材料や偏光面を変化させる波長板等を積層して作成された複屈折型ローパスフィルタである。なお、光学ローパスフィルタとしては、必要な光学的な遮断周波数の特性を回折効果により達成する位相型ローパスフィルタ等を採用してもよい。

【0016】

撮像素子SRは、複数の画素を有するCCDからなり、ズームレンズ系が形成した光学像をCCDで電気信号に変換する。撮像素子SRで生成された信号は、必要に応じて所定のデジタル画像処理や画像圧縮処理等を施されてデジタル映像信号としてメモリー（半導体メモリー、光ディスク等）に記録されたり、場合によってはケーブルを介したり赤外線信号に変換されたりして他の機器に伝送される。なお、CCDの代わりにCMOSセンサ（Complementary Metal-oxide Semiconductor）を用いてもよい。

【0017】

図1乃至図9は、本発明の第1乃至第9実施形態の撮像装置に含まれるズームレンズ系の最短焦点距離状態でのレンズ配置を示す構成図である。なお、各図においては、内部反射面を有するプリズムPRを平行平板で表し光路を直線的に表している。

【0018】

第1の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズからなる第1レンズ素子L1とプリズムに相当する平板PRと、から構成される第1レンズ群Gr1と、両凹形状の第2レンズ素子L2と物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L3と、から構成される第2レンズ群Gr2と、絞りSTと、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L4と両凹形状の第5レンズ素子L5とを接合してなる第1接合レンズ素子DL1から構成される第3レンズ群Gr3と、物体側に凹面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第6レンズ素子L6から構成される第4レンズ群Gr4と、物体側に凹面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第7レンズ素子L7とから構成される第5レンズ群Gr5と、から構成されている。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第5レンズ群Gr5の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板LPFが配置されている。

【0019】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して

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、第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2は一旦像側へ移動した後で物体側へ移動するよう像側に凸のUターン状の軌跡を描いて移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3は、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3の物体側に配置された絞りS<sub>T</sub>と一体となりほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5は、第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5の像側に配置された平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fとともに、像面に対して固定されている。

【0020】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>の両面と、第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>の像側面と、第7レンズ素子L<sub>7</sub>の物体側面は、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0021】

第2の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズからなる第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>、プリズムに相当する平板P<sub>R</sub>、物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>とから構成される第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L<sub>3</sub>と物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第4レンズ素子L<sub>4</sub>と、から構成される第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2と、絞りS<sub>T</sub>と、両凸形状の第5レンズ素子L<sub>5</sub>と両凹形状の第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>とを接合してなる第1接合レンズ素子D<sub>L</sub>1から構成される第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3と、物体側に凹面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第7レンズ素子L<sub>7</sub>から構成される第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第8レンズ素子L<sub>8</sub>とから構成される第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5と、から構成されている。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fが配置されている。

【0022】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2は一旦像側へ移動した後で物体側へ移動するよう像側に凸のUターン状の軌跡を描いて移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3は、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3の物体側に配置された絞りS<sub>T</sub>と一体となりほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5は、第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5の像側に配置された平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fとともに、像面に対して固定されている。

【0023】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>の物体側面、第3レンズ素子L<sub>3</sub>の両面、第7レンズ素子L<sub>7</sub>の像側面、第8レンズ素子L<sub>8</sub>の物体側面は、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0024】

第3の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズからなる第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>とプリズムに相当する平板P<sub>R</sub>と、から構成される第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>と物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L<sub>3</sub>と、から構成される第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2と、絞りS<sub>T</sub>と、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L<sub>4</sub>と両凹形状の第5レンズ素子L<sub>5</sub>とを接合してなる第1接合レンズ素子D<sub>L</sub>1から構成される第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3と、物体側に凹面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>から構成される第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第7レンズ素子L<sub>7</sub>とから構成される第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5と、から構成されている。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fが配置されている。

【0025】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2は一旦像側へ移動した後で物体側へ移動するよう像側に凸のUターン状の軌跡を描いて移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3は、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3の物体側に配置された絞りS<sub>T</sub>と一体となりほぼ単調に物

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体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5は、第5レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>5の像側に配置された平行平板LPFとともに、像面に対して固定されている。

【0026】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>の両面と、第5レンズ素子L<sub>5</sub>の像側面と、第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>の両面は、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0027】

第4の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズからなる第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>とプリズムに相当する平板PRと、から構成される第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>と物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L<sub>3</sub>と、から構成される第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2と、絞りSTと、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L<sub>4</sub>と、物体側に凹面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第5レンズ素子L<sub>5</sub>と物体側に凹面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>を接合してなる第1接合レンズ素子DL1から構成される第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3と、両凸形状の第7レンズ素子L<sub>7</sub>から構成される第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4と、から構成されている。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板LPFが配置されている。

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【0028】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2は一旦像側へ移動した後で物体側へ移動するよう像側に凸のUターン状の軌跡を描いて移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3は、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3の物体側に配置された絞りSTと一体となりほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、平行平板LPFは像面に対して固定されている。

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【0029】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>の両面と、第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>の像側面と、第7レンズ素子L<sub>7</sub>の両面は、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0030】

第5の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、物体側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズからなる第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>とプリズムに相当する平板PRと、から構成される第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>と物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L<sub>3</sub>と、から構成される第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2と、絞りSTと、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L<sub>4</sub>と両凹形状の第5レンズ素子L<sub>5</sub>とを接合してなる第1接合レンズ素子DL1から構成される第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3と、物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>から構成される第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4と、から構成されている。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板LPFが配置されている。

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【0031】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>1は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>2は一旦像側へ移動した後で物体側へ移動するよう像側に凸のUターン状の軌跡を描いて移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3は、第3レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>3の物体側に配置された絞りSTと一体となりほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r</sub>4はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、平行平板LPFは像面に対して固定されている。

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【0032】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>の両面と、第5レンズ素子L<sub>5</sub>の像側面と、第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>の両面は、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0033】

第6の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、物体側に凸面を向けた負メ

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ニスカスレンズからなる第1レンズ素子L1、プリズムに相当する平板PRと、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L2、物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L3、から構成される第1レンズ群Gr1と、絞りSTと、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L4と両凹形状の第5レンズ素子L5とを接合してなる第1接合レンズ素子DL1から構成される第2レンズ群Gr2と、物体側に凹面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第6レンズ素子L6から構成される第4レンズ群Gr4と、物体側に凹面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第7レンズ素子L7から構成される第7レンズ群Gr5と、から構成されている。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第4レンズ群Gr4の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板LPFが配置されている。

【0034】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群Gr1は一旦像側へ移動した後で物体側へ移動するよう像側に凸のUターン状の軌跡を描いて移動し、第2レンズ群Gr2は、第2レンズ群Gr2の物体側に配置された絞りSTと一体となりほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第3レンズ群Gr3はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、第4レンズ群Gr4は平行平板LPFとともに像面に対して固定されている。

【0035】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第2レンズ素子L2の両面と、第5レンズL5の像側面と、第6レンズ素子L6の物体側面と、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0036】

第7の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、両凹形状の第1レンズ素子L1、プリズムに相当する平板PRとから構成される第1レンズ群Gr1と、物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L2と物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L3と、から構成される第2レンズ群Gr2と、この第2レンズ素子L2と第3レンズ素子L3の間に配置された絞りSTと、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L4から構成される第3レンズ群Gr3と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第5レンズ素子L5と、両凸形状の第6レンズ素子L6から構成される第4レンズ群Gr4と、から構成される。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第4レンズ群Gr4の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板LPFが配置されている。

【0037】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群Gr1は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群Gr2は、ほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第3レンズ群Gr3は絞りSTと一体となりほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群Gr4は平行平板LPFとともに像面に対して固定されている。

【0038】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第1レンズ素子L1の両面と、第2レンズ素子L2の物体側面、第3レンズL3の両面と、第6レンズ素子L6の像側面と、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0039】

第8の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、両凹形状の第1レンズ素子L1、プリズムに相当する平板PRとから構成される第1レンズ群Gr1と、物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L2と物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L3と、から構成される第2レンズ群Gr2と、この第2レンズ素子L2と第3レンズ素子L3の間に配置された絞りSTと、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L4から構成される第3レンズ群Gr3と、物体側に凹面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第5レンズ素子L5と、両凸形状の第6レンズ素子L6から構成される第4レンズ群Gr4と、から構成される。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第4レンズ群Gr4の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板LPFが配置されている。

【0040】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して

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、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>は、物体側に凸の軌跡を描きながら絞りS<sub>T</sub>と一体となり物体側へ移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r3</sub>はほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r4</sub>はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fは像面に対して固定されている。

【0041】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>は一旦像側へ移動した後で物体側へ移動するよう像側に凸のUターン状の軌跡を描いて移動し、第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>は、第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>の物体側に配置された絞りS<sub>T</sub>と一体となりほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r3</sub>はほぼ単調に像側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r4</sub>は平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fとともに像面に対して固定されている。

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【0042】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>の両面と、第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>の物体側面、第3レンズL<sub>3</sub>の両面と、第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>の像側面と、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0043】

第9の実施形態のズームレンズ系は、物体側から像側へ順に、両凹形状の第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>、プリズムに相当する平板P<sub>R</sub>とから構成される第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>と、物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>から構成される第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>と、絞りS<sub>T</sub>と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第3レンズ素子L<sub>3</sub>から構成される第3レンズ群G<sub>r3</sub>と、両凸形状の第4レンズ素子L<sub>4</sub>から構成される第4レンズ群G<sub>r4</sub>と、物体側に凸面を向けた負メニスカス形状の第5レンズ素子L<sub>5</sub>、物体側に凸面を向けた正メニスカス形状の第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>から構成される第5レンズ群G<sub>r5</sub>と、から構成される。さらに、このズームレンズ系の第5レンズ群G<sub>r5</sub>の像側には、光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fが配置されている。

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【0044】

このズームレンズ系は、最短焦点距離状態から最長焦点距離状態へのズーミングに際して、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>は像面に対して固定され、第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>は、物体側に凸の軌跡を描きながら絞りS<sub>T</sub>と一体となり物体側へ移動し、第3レンズ群G<sub>r3</sub>はほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第4レンズ群G<sub>r4</sub>はほぼ単調に物体側へ移動し、第5レンズ群G<sub>r5</sub>は平行平板L<sub>P</sub>Fとともに像面に対して固定されている。

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【0045】

レンズ素子の面のうち、第1レンズ素子L<sub>1</sub>の両面と、第2レンズ素子L<sub>2</sub>の物体側面、第3レンズL<sub>3</sub>の両面と、第6レンズ素子L<sub>6</sub>の像側面と、それぞれ非球面形状を有している。

【0046】

各実施形態のズームレンズ系は、第1群内部に物体光の光軸を略90°折り曲げる反射面を持つようプリズムP<sub>R</sub>を備えている。このように、物体光の光軸を略90°折り曲げることにより、撮像装置の見かけ上の薄型化を達成することが可能になる。

【0047】

デジタルカメラを例に考えた場合、装置中で最も大きな体積を占有するのは、ズームレンズ系を含めた撮像装置である。特に、デジタルカメラで従来のレンズシャッタータイプのフィルムカメラのように、光軸の方向を変更することなくズームレンズ系に含まれるレンズや絞り等の光学要素を直線的に配列した場合、カメラの厚み方向の大きさは、撮像装置に含まれるズームレンズ系の最も物体側の構成から撮像素子までの大きさで事実上決定される。ところが、近年の撮像素子に対する高画素化に伴い、撮像装置の収差補正レベルも飛躍的に向上している。このため、撮像装置に含まれるズームレンズ系のレンズ素子の枚数も増大する一方であり、非使用時（いわゆる沈胴状態）でもレンズ素子の厚みのため薄型を達成することが困難になっている。

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【0048】

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これに対し、各実施形態のズームレンズ系のように反射面により物体光の光軸を略90°折り曲げる構成を採用することにより、非使用時には撮像装置の厚さ方向の大きさを最も物体側のレンズから反射面までの大きさまで小さくすることが可能になるため、撮像装置の見かけ上の薄型化を達成することが可能になるのである。また、反射面により物体光の光軸を略90°折り曲げる構成を採用することにより、反射面近傍では物体光の光路を重ね合わせることができるため、空間を有効に使用することができ、撮像装置のさらなる小型化を達成することができる。

#### 【0049】

反射面の位置は、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>内部であることが望ましい。最も物体側に配置された第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>内部に配置することにより、撮像装置の厚さ方向の大きさを最小にすることが可能になる。

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#### 【0050】

反射面が含まれる第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>は、負のパワーを有することが望ましい。第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>が負のパワーを持つことにより、反射面位置での反射面の大きさを小さくすることが可能になる。また、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>が負のパワーを有する構成を採用することにより、ズームレンズ系がいわゆるマイナスリードタイプになる。マイナスリードタイプのズームレンズ系は、広い焦点距離領域において、レトロフォーカスタイプの構成をとりやすく、撮像素子に光学像を形成するための光学系に必要な像側テレセントリック性を達成することが容易になり望ましい。

#### 【0051】

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反射面は、(a)内部反射プリズム(実施形態)、(b)表面反射プリズム、(c)内部反射平板ミラー、(d)表面反射ミラー、のいずれを採用してもよいが、(a)内部反射プリズムが最適である。内部反射プリズムを採用することにより、物体光がプリズムの媒質中を通過することになるため、プリズムを透過する際の面間隔は、媒質の屈折率に応じて通常の空気間隔よりも物理的な間隔よりも短い換算面間隔になる。このため、反射面の構成として内部反射プリズムを採用した場合、光学的に等価な構成を、よりコンパクトなスペースで達成することができ望ましい。

#### 【0052】

反射面を内部反射プリズムで構成する場合、プリズムの材質は、以下の条件を満足することが望ましい。

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#### 【0053】

$N_p \geq 1.55 \dots (1)$

ただし、

$N_p$ はプリズムの材質の屈折率、である。

#### 【0054】

プリズムの屈折率が上記の範囲を下まわると、コンパクト化への寄与が小さくなり好ましくない。

#### 【0055】

さらに、上記範囲に加えて以下の範囲にあることが好ましい。

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#### 【0056】

$N_p \geq 1.7 \dots (1)'$

また、反射面は、完全な全反射面でなくてもよい。反射面のうち一部分の反射率を適宜調整して一部の物体光を分岐するようにし、測光や測距用のセンサに入射させてもよい。さらに、反射面全面の反射率を適宜調整してファインダ光を分岐させてもよい。さらに、各実施形態では、プリズムの入射面と出射面はいずれも平面であるが、パワーを持つ面であってもよい。

#### 【0057】

反射面より、物体側は1枚のレンズ素子で構成されていることが望ましい。第1群内部に物体光の光軸を略90°折り曲げる反射面を持つプリズムPRを有する構造では、最も

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物体側に配置されたレンズの物体側面から反射面までの間隔で、光学系の実質的な厚みが決定されてしまうので、反射面より物体側の構成を、1枚のレンズ素子で構成することにより、薄型の光学系を得ることが可能になる。また、鏡胴構成の自由度を増加させることができ、撮像装置の低コスト化を達成することができる。

【0058】

さらに、変倍時に第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>は、像面に対して固定であることが望ましい。第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>には反射面が含まれているため、移動させると大きなスペースを必要とするとともに、特に、反射面をプリズムで構成している場合、重量の大きなプリズムを移動させなければならず、駆動機構に大きな負担を強いることになり好ましくない。また、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>を変倍時に像面に対して固定にすることにより、全長変化しない光学系を得ることができ好ましい。また、鏡胴構成も簡素化することができ、撮像装置全体の低コスト化を達成することが可能になる。さらに、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>をズーム時に固定する構成を採用することにより、特にデジタルカメラにおいて、ズーム時移動群のコントロールのための制御系のインシャライズが簡単になるため、主電源ON時から撮影可能状態までに必要な時間を短縮することが可能となり望ましい。

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【0059】

各実施形態のズームレンズ系は、負のパワーを有する第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>に続く、第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>も負のパワーとする構成を採用している。この構成により、上記の第1レンズ群を固定にする構成を採用しやすく望ましい。

【0060】

各実施形態のズームレンズ系は、以下の条件を満足することが望ましい。

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【0061】

次に、各実施の形態が満足することが好ましい条件を説明する。なお、以下の説明する個々の条件をそれぞれ単独に満足すれば、それに対応する作用効果を達成することは可能であるが、複数の条件を満足する方が、光学性能、小型化の観点からより望ましいことはいうまでもない。

【0062】

各実施形態のズームレンズ系は、以下の条件を満足することが望ましい。

【0063】

$0.5 < |f_1| / |f_2| < 5 \dots (2)$

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ただし、

f<sub>1</sub>：第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>の焦点距離、

f<sub>2</sub>：第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>の焦点距離、

である。

【0064】

条件(2)は、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>が負のパワーを有し、第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>が負のパワーを有する構成（例えば、実施例1乃至5）において、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>と第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>の望ましい焦点距離比を規定している。条件(2)の下限を超えると、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>の焦点距離が短くなりすぎるため、歪曲収差（特に最短焦点距離状態での負の歪曲収差）が著しくなり、良好な光学性能を確保することが困難になる。逆に、条件(2)の上限を超えると、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>の焦点距離が長くなりすぎるため、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>の負のパワーが弱くなり、第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>のレンズ径の増大を招くことになり、コンパクト化という点で好ましくない。

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【0065】

さらに、各実施形態のズームレンズ系は、以下の条件を満足することが望ましい。

【0066】

$1.5 < |f_{12w}| / f_w < 4 \dots (3)$

ただし、

f<sub>12w</sub>：最短焦点距離状態での第1レンズ群G<sub>r1</sub>と第2レンズ群G<sub>r2</sub>の合成焦点距離、

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$f_w$  : 全系の最短焦点距離状態での焦点距離、  
である。

【0067】

条件(3)は、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ が負のパワーを有し、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ が負のパワーを有する構成(例えば、実施例1乃至5)において、最短焦点距離状態での第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ と第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成焦点距離に関する条件である。条件(3)の上限を超えると、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ 、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成焦点距離が長くなりすぎるので全長が増大するとともに、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ 、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成パワーが弱くなるのでレンズ径が大きくなる。したがって、コンパクトなズームレンズ系を得ることが困難になる。逆に、条件(3)の下限を超えると、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ 、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成焦点距離が短くなりすぎるので、最短焦点距離状態で第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ と第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ で発生する負の歪曲収差が大きくなりすぎて補正が困難になる。

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【0068】

さらに、各実施形態のズームレンズ系は、以下の条件を満足することが望ましい。

【0069】

$$0.4 < |f_{12w}| / f_3 < 1.5 \dots (4)$$

ただし、

$f_{12w}$  : 最短焦点距離状態での第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ と第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成焦点距離、

$f_3$  : 第3レンズ群 $G_{r3}$ の焦点距離、  
である。

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【0070】

条件(4)は、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ が負のパワーを有し、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ が負のパワーを有する構成(例えば、実施例1乃至5)において、最短焦点距離状態での第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ と第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成焦点距離と第3レンズ群の焦点距離の比に関する条件である。条件(4)の上限を超えると、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ 、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成焦点距離が相対的に長くなることを意味している。このため、条件(4)の上限を超えると、射出瞳位置が像側に移動することになり好ましくない。逆に、条件(3)の下限を超えると、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ 、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ の合成焦点距離が短くなりすぎるので、最短焦点距離状態で第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ と第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ で発生する負の歪曲収差が大きくなりすぎて補正が困難になる。

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【0071】

$$2 < |f_1| / |f_w| < 4 \dots (5)$$

ただし、

$f_1$  : 第1レンズ群の焦点距離、

$f_w$  : 全系の広角端での焦点距離、  
である。

【0072】

条件式(5)は、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ が負のパワーを有し、第2レンズ群 $G_{r2}$ が正のパワーを有する構成(例えば、実施例6乃至9)において、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ の望ましい焦点距離を規定している。条件式(5)の上限を超えると、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ の焦点距離が大きくなりすぎるので、結果として全長あるいは反射面から撮像素子までの距離を小さくすることができず望ましくない。また、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ の負のパワーが弱くなりすぎるので第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ を構成するレンズ外径が大きくなりコンパクトなズームレンズ系を達成することができなくなる。逆に条件式(5)の下限を超えると、第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ の焦点距離が短くなりすぎるので、広角端において第1レンズ群 $G_{r1}$ で発生する負の歪曲が大きくなりすぎ、その補正を行うことが困難になる。

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【0073】

各実施形態を構成している各レンズ群は、入射光線を屈折により偏向させる屈折型レンズ(つまり、異なる屈折率を有する媒質同士の界面で偏向が行われるタイプのレンズ)のみ

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で構成されているが、これに限られない。例えば、回折により入射光線を偏向させる回折型レンズ、回折作用と屈折作用との組合わせにより入射光線を偏向させる屈折・回折ハイブリッド型レンズ、入射光線を媒質内の屈折率分布により偏向させる屈折率分布レンズ等で、各レンズ群を構成してもよい。

【0074】

【実施例】

以下、本発明を実施した撮像装置に含まれるズームレンズ系の構成等を、コンストラクションデータ、収差図等を挙げて、更に具体的に説明する。ここで実施例として説明する実施例1乃至4は、前述した第1乃至第9の実施形態にそれぞれ対応しており第1乃至第9の実施形態を表すレンズ構成図（図1乃至9）は、対応する実施例1乃至9のレンズ構成をそれぞれ示している。

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【0075】

各実施例のコンストラクションデータにおいて、 $r_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) は物体側から数えて  $i$  番目の面の曲率半径 (mm)、 $d_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) は物体側から数えて  $i$  番目の軸上面間隔 (mm) を示しており、 $N_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )、 $v_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) は物体側から数えて  $i$  番目の光学要素の  $d$  線に対する屈折率 ( $N_d$ )、アッベ数 ( $v_d$ ) を示している。また、コンストラクションデータ中、ズームングにおいて変化する軸上面間隔は、最短焦点距離状態（広角端、W）～中間焦点距離状態（ミドル、M）～最長焦点距離状態（望遠端、T）での可変間隔の値を示す。各焦点距離状態（W）、（M）、（T）に対応する全系の焦点距離 ( $f$ , mm) 及び F ナンバー (FNO) を他のデータと併せて示す。

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【0076】

曲率半径  $r_i$  に \* が付された面は、非球面で構成された面であることを示し、非球面の面形状を表す以下の式 (AS) で定義されるものとする。各実施例の非球面データを他のデータと併せて示す。

【0077】

$$Z(h) = r - (r'^2 - \varepsilon \cdot h'^2)^{1/2} + (A_4 \cdot H'^4 + A_6 \cdot H'^6 + A_8 \cdot H'^8 + \dots) \quad (AS)$$

$r$  : 非球面の近軸曲率半径、

$\varepsilon$  : 楕円係数、

$A_l$  : 非球面の $l$ 次の非球面係数、

### 《実施例1》

$f = 5.1 - 8.9 - 14.7$

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$F_{no.} = 2.16 - 3.04 - 4.10$

[曲率半径]      [軸上面間隔]      [屈折率( $N_d$ )]      [アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]

$r_1 = 17.931$

$d_1 = 1.000$        $N_1 = 1.82302$        $\nu_1 = 36.21$

$r_2 = 10.890$

$d_2 = 3.800$

$r_3 = \infty$

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$d_3 = 12.400$        $N_2 = 1.84666$        $\nu_2 = 23.82$

$r_4 = \infty$

$d_4 = 1.500 - 3.379 - 1.696$

$r_{5*} = -436.249$

$d_5 = 1.000$        $N_3 = 1.65461$        $\nu_3 = 46.54$

$r_{6*} = 5.978$

$d_6 = 1.270$

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$r_7 = 10.014$

$d_7 = 1.656$        $N_4 = 1.84666$        $\nu_4 = 23.82$

$r_8 = 33.402$

$d_8 = 11.535 - 4.725 - 1.020$

$r_9 = \infty$

$d_9 = 0.600$

$r_{10} = 6.649$

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$d_{10} = 6.427$        $N_5 = 1.75450$        $\nu_5 = 51.57$

r11=-7.769

d11= 1.000      N6 = 1.84666       $\nu 6 = 23.82$

r12\*= 30.896

d12= 2.020 - 8.365 - 14.584

r13\*= -21.319

d13= 3.778      N7 = 1.52510       $\nu 7 = 56.38$

r14= -5.800

d14= 2.804 - 1.390 - 0.560

r15=-11.316

d15= 0.800      N8 = 1.48749       $\nu 8 = 70.44$

r16= -32.669

d16= 0.100

r17=  $\infty$

d17= 2.000      N9 = 1.51680       $\nu 2 = 64.20$

r18=  $\infty$

10

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# [非球面係数]

r5\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000D+01$

A4 = -0.95247363D-05

A6 = -0.44499878D-05

A8 = 0.20201509D-06

A10= 0.15630434D-08

30

r6\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000D+01$

A4 = -0.44138182D-03

A6 = -0.17905680D-04

A8 = -0.12106726D-06

40

A10= 0.25333947D-07

r13\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000D+01$

A4 = 0.11420046D-02

A6 = 0.61304067D-04

A8 = -0.24678605D-05

A10= 0.38078980D-06

10

r14\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000D+01$

A4 = -0.17175253D-02

A6 = 0.35415900D-04

A8 = -0.51967472D-05

A10= 0.10804669D-06

20

### 《実施例2》

f = 5.1 - 8.9 - 14.7

Fno. = 2.16 - 2.97 - 4.10

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッペ数( $\nu_d$ )]
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r1\* = 77.048

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d1 = 1.000	N1 = 1.66602	$\nu_1 = 30.12$
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r2 = 10.412

d2 = 3.701

r3 =  $\infty$

d3 = 12.400	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2 = 23.82$
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r4 =  $\infty$

d4 = 0.200

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r5 = 12.063

$d5 = 1.645$        $N3 = 1.84898$        $\nu 3 = 33.15$   
 $r6 = 22.797$   
 $d6 = 2.045 - 5.298 - 3.490$   
 $r7* = 74.513$   
 $d7 = 1.000$        $N4 = 1.52510$        $\nu 4 = 56.38$   
 $r8* = 6.297$   
 $d8 = 1.041$   
 $r9 = 7.766$   
 $d9 = 1.464$        $N5 = 1.79850$        $\nu 5 = 22.6$   
 $r10 = 10.311$   
 $d10 = 13.841 - 5.438 - 1.000$   
 $r11 = \infty$   
 $d11 = 0.600$   
 $r12 = 6.616$   
 $d12 = 5.892$        $N6 = 1.75450$        $\nu 6 = 51.57$   
 $r13 = -10.215$   
 $d13 = 1.000$        $N7 = 1.84666$        $\nu 7 = 23.82$   
 $r14* = 18.124$   
 $d14 = 2.079 - 8.055 - 15.451$   
 $r15* = -23.464$   
 $d15 = 3.400$        $N8 = 1.52510$        $\nu 8 = 56.82$   
 $r16 = -6.333$   
 $d16 = 2.476 - 1.650 - 0.500$   
 $r17 = 14.316$   
 $d17 = 1.000$        $N9 = 1.84833$        $\nu 9 = 29.89$   
 $r18 = 10.360$   
 $d18 = 0.907$   
 $r19 = \infty$   
 $d19 = 2.000$        $N10 = 1.51680$        $\nu 10 = 64.20$

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r20=  $\infty$

[非球面係数]

r1\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$

A4 = 0.63638407E-04

A6 = -0.36516691E-06

A8 = 0.15861666E-08

10

r7\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$

A4= -0.63173747E-03

A6= 0.42880271E-04

A8 = -0.13655536E-05

A10= 0.17341485E-07

20

r8\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$

A4 = -0.78352207E-03

A6 = 0.45124782E-04

A8 = -0.17639048E-05

A10= 0.22553499E-07

30

r15\*

$\epsilon = 0.10000000E+01$

A4 = 0.10864595E-02

A6 = 0.63616957E-04

A8 = -0.36734216E-05

A10= 0.41688467E-06

40

r16\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$

A4 = -0.14356439E-02

A6 = 0.25426605E-04

A8 = -0.32121190E-05

A10= 0.95302924E-07

10

### 《实施例3》

f = 4.5 - 7.9 - 12.9

Fno. = 2.1 - 2.8 - 3.7

[曲率半径]      [軸上面間隔]      [屈折率(Nd)]      [アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]

r1 = 4101.218

d1 = 0.700      N1 = 1.78589       $\nu_1 = 44.20$

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r2 = 19.552

d2 = 0.900

r3 =  $\infty$

d3 = 8.000      N2 = 1.84666       $\nu_2 = 23.82$

r4 =  $\infty$

d4 = 1.000 - 3.596 - 1.000

r5\*= 56.521

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d5 = 0.800      N3 = 1.57501       $\nu_3 = 41.49$

r6\*= 4.357

d6 = 1.021

r7 = 7.895

d7 = 1.6000      N4 = 1.84666       $\nu_4 = 23.82$

r8 = 21.921

d8 = 10.752 - 3.530 - 0.969

40

r9 =  $\infty$

d 9 = 0. 6 5 0

r10=5.274

d10= 4.755      N5 = 1.75450       $\nu$  5 = 51.57

r11=-9.977

d11= 0.010      N6 = 1.51400       $\nu$  6 = 42.83

r12=-9.977

d12= 0.800      N7 = 1.84666       $\nu$  7 = 23.82

r13\*=15.094

d13= 2.179 - 7.261 - 12.815

r14\*=-25.000

d14= 3.200      N8 = 1.52510       $\nu$  8 = 56.38

r15\*= -5.767

d15= 1.453 - 0.996 - 0.600

r16= 10.099

d16= 0.983      N9 = 1.70055       $\nu$  9 = 30.11

r17= 6.767

d17= 0.948

r18=  $\infty$

d18= 1.500      N10= 1.51680       $\nu$  10= 64.20

r19=  $\infty$

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[非球面係数]

r5\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = -0.44053024E-03

A6 = -0.45582866E-04

A8 = 0.56807258E-05

A10= -0.21748168E-06

40

r6\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$$

$$A4 = -0.19077667E-02$$

$$A6 = -0.45431102E-04$$

$$A8 = -0.17609821E-05$$

$$A10 = -0.26911785E-08$$

10

r13\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.24256912E-02$$

$$A6 = 0.13113475E-03$$

$$A8 = -0.19935678E-05$$

$$A10 = 0.20427432E-05$$

20

r14\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$$

$$A4 = -0.76241384E-03$$

$$A6 = -0.45684352E-04$$

$$A8 = 0.74367662E-05$$

$$A10 = 0.17395830E-06$$

30

r15\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.16617833E-02$$

$$A6 = -0.97370809E-04$$

$$A8 = 0.83998804E-05$$

40

#### 《实施例4》

$$f = 4.5 - 7.6 - 12.9$$

Fno. = 2.1 - 2.8 - 2.97

[曲率半径]      [軸上面間隔]      [屈折率(Nd)]      [アッペ数( $\nu d$ )]  
r1 = -25.000

d1 = 0.800      N1 = 1.63980       $\nu 1 = 34.55$

r2 = -115.843

d2 = 0.100

r3 =  $\infty$

d3 = 9.200      N2 = 1.84666       $\nu 2 = 23.82$

r4 =  $\infty$

d4 = 1.000 - 4.551 - 2.772

r5\* = 21.359

d5 = 0.800      N3 = 1.83400       $\nu 3 = 37.15$

r6\* = 5.824

d6 = 3.352

r7 = 14.337

d7 = 1.500      N4 = 1.84666       $\nu 4 = 23.82$

r8 = 52.503

d8 = 12.765 - 4.785 - 0.910

r9 =  $\infty$

d9 = 0.700

r10 = 12.888

d10 = 2.200      N5 = 1.75450       $\nu 5 = 51.57$

r11 = -36.914

d11 = 0.100

r12 = 4.598

d12 = 3.800      N6 = 1.48749       $\nu 6 = 70.44$

r13 = 181.628

d13 = 0.010      N7 = 1.51400       $\nu 7 = 42.83$

r13 = 181.628

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d14 = 1.000      N8 = 1.84666       $\nu$  8 = 23.82

r15\* = 3.955

d15 = 1.500 - 6.298 - 12.506

r16\* = 10.062

d16 = 2.000      N9 = 1.48749       $\nu$  9 = 70.44

r17\* = -8.840

d17 = 1.472 - 1.104 - 0.600

r18 =  $\infty$

d18 = 1.700      N10 = 1.51680       $\nu$  10 = 64.20

r19 =  $\infty$

10

[非球面係数]

r5\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = 0.28920160E-03

A6 = -0.24770223E-04

A8 = 0.40226114E-06

20

r6\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = -0.28416506E-03

A6 = -0.39127534E-04

A8 = 0.10049102E-06

30

r15\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = 0.22971891E-02

A6 = 0.61362182E-04

A8 = 0.38054044E-04

40

r16\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.29657551E-02$$

$$A6 = -0.32988137E-03$$

$$A8 = 0.18146796E-04$$

r17\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.65616586E-02$$

$$A6 = -0.68518707E-03$$

$$A8 = 0.33543925E-04$$

10

## 《実施例5》

$$f = 4.5 - 7.9 - 12.9$$

$$Fno. = 2.1 - 2.89 - 3.8$$

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[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]
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$$r1 = 16.688$$

$$d1 = 0.800 \quad N1 = 1.54072 \quad \nu 1 = 47.22$$

$$r2 = 7.343$$

$$d2 = 2.500$$

$$r3 = \infty$$

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$$d3 = 8.400 \quad N2 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 2 = 23.82$$

$$r4 = \infty$$

$$d4 = 1.500 - 2.971 - 1.500$$

$$r5^* = 164.473$$

$$d5 = 0.800 \quad N3 = 1.62004 \quad \nu 3 = 36.26$$

$$r6^* = 4.995$$

$$d6 = 1.353$$

40

$$r7 = 10.132$$

$$d7 = 2.267 \quad N4 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 4 = 23.82$$

$$r8 = 69.912$$

$$d8 = 11.101 - 4.724 - 0.862$$

$$r9 = \infty$$

$$d9 = 0.650$$

$$r10 = 5.681$$

$$d10 = 5.504 \quad N5 = 1.75450 \quad \nu 5 = 51.57$$

$$r11 = -10.007$$

$$d11 = 0.010 \quad N6 = 1.51400 \quad \nu 6 = 42.83$$

$$r12 = -10.007$$

$$d12 = 0.800 \quad N7 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 7 = 23.82$$

$$r13 = 13.518$$

$$d13 = 1.987 - 8.774 - 14.499$$

$$r14 = 72.616$$

$$d14 = 3.700 \quad N8 = 1.52510 \quad \nu 8 = 56.38$$

$$r15 = -8.793$$

$$d15 = 3.078 - 1.197 - 0.806$$

$$r16 = \infty$$

$$d16 = 1.500 \quad N9 = 1.51680 \quad \nu 9 = 64.20$$

[非球面係数]

r5\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$$

$$A4 = -0.50212557E-03$$

$$A6 = 0.58262738E-04$$

$$A8 = -0.45960476E-05$$

$$A10 = 0.10745067E-06$$

r6\*

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$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.17341477E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.76117570E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.99234139E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.25780579E-06$

r13\*

10

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.22365769E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.79579971E-04$   
 $A8 = 0.53500363E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.10651891E-05$

r14\*

20

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.74920577E-03$   
 $A6 = -0.44003627E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.46232075E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.52351697E-06$

r15\*

30

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.27419718E-03$   
 $A6 = -0.15545535E-03$   
 $A8 = 0.68734468E-05$

### 《实施例6》

$f = 5.1 - 8.9 - 14.7$   
 $F_{no.} = 2.24 - 2.98 - 4.10$

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[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]
r1* = 17.487	d1 = 1.000	N1 = 1.733922	$\nu_1 = 29.35$
r2 = 10.704	d2 = 3.877		
r3 = $\infty$	d3 = 12.400	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2 = 23.82$
r4 = $\infty$	d4 = 1.500		
r5* = 213.855	d5 = 1.000	N3 = 1.61203	$\nu_3 = 52.33$
r6* = 5.360	d6 = 1.317		
r7 = 9.257	d7 = 1.649	N4 = 1.84666	$\nu_4 = 23.82$
r8 = 23.872	d8 = 12.037 - 4.771 - 1.000		
r9 = $\infty$	d9 = 0.600		
r10 = 6.464	d10 = 6.219	N5 = 1.75450	$\nu_5 = 51.57$
r11 = -7.306	d11 = 1.000	N6 = 1.84666	$\nu_6 = 23.82$
r12* = 33.980	d12 = 2.038 - 7.101 - 13.534		
r13* = -17.735	d13 = 3.475	N7 = 1.52510	$\nu_7 = 56.38$
r14 = -5.800	d14 = 2.546 - 1.749 - 0.500		

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r15= -10.504

d15= 1.000

N8 = 1.48749

$\nu$  8 = 70.44

r16= -32.714

d16= 0.109

r17=  $\infty$

d17= 2.000

N9 = 1.51680

$\nu$  9 = 64.20

r18=  $\infty$

10

[非球面係数]

r5\*

$\varepsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = -0.17088362E-03

A6 = -0.59468528E-06

A8 = 0.17670065E-06

A10= -0.21232398E-09

20

r6\*

$\varepsilon$  = 0.10000000E+01

A4 = -0.78520204E-03

A6 = -0.18852025E-04

A8 = -0.22264586E-06

A10= 0.62844746E-08

30

r13\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = 0.12126439E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.68930495E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.29394404E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.46789735E-06$

10

r14\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000000E+01$   
 $A4 = -0.16889906E-02$   
 $A6 = 0.41032113E-04$   
 $A8 = -0.67973071E-05$   
 $A10 = 0.22276351E-06$

20

## 《実施例7》

f = 5.8 - 11.6 - 16.7

Fno. = 3.60 - 3.60 - 3.66

[曲率半径]	[軸上面間隔]	[屈折率(Nd)]	[アッベ数( $\nu_d$ )]
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r1\* = -11.725

d1 = 1.200	N1 = 1.49310	$\nu_1 = 83.58$
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r2\* = 13.872

d2 = 1.410

r3 =  $\infty$ 

d3 = 7.000	N2 = 1.84666	$\nu_2 = 23.82$
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r4 =  $\infty$ 

d4 = 22.033 - 8.278 - 0.600

r5 = 6.671

d5 = 2.562	N3 = 1.75450	$\nu_3 = 51.57$
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r6 = 35.072

30

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$$d6 = 0.600$$

$$r7 = \infty$$

$$d7 = 0.600$$

$$r8* = 18.236$$

$$d8 = 0.800 \quad N4 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 4 = 23.82$$

$$r9* = 8.198$$

$$d9 = 7.034 - 16.244 - 14.414$$

$$r10 = 39.487$$

$$d10 = 2.334 \quad N5 = 1.49310 \quad \nu 5 = 83.58$$

$$r11 = -13.184$$

$$d11 = 3.125 - 7.669 - 17.177$$

$$r12 = 21.757$$

$$d12 = 0.800 \quad N6 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 6 = 23.82$$

$$r13 = 9.428$$

$$d13 = 0.175$$

$$r14 = 10.828$$

$$d14 = 2.272 \quad N7 = 1.50467 \quad \nu 7 = 59.44$$

$$r15* = -70.639$$

$$d15 = 1.665$$

$$r16 = \infty$$

$$d16 = 2.000 \quad N8 = 1.51680 \quad \nu 8 = 64.20$$

$$r17 = \infty$$

[非球面係数]

$$r1*$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A4 = 0.39770E-03$$

$$A6 = 0.48251E-05$$

$$A8 = -0.13574E-06$$

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A10= 0.82447E-09

r2\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$

A4 = 0.12088E-03

A6 = 0.37656E-05

A8 = 0.23199E-06

A10= -0.73492E-08

10

r8\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$

A4 = 0.53711E-03

A6 = 0.22090E-04

A8 = -0.48503E-05

A10= 0.21033E-06

20

r9\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$

A4 = 0.14617E-02

A6 = 0.84785E-04

A8 = -0.97230E-05

A10= 0.62378E-06

30

r15\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$

A4 = 0.11315E-02

A6 = -0.58783E-04

A8 = 0.63291E-05

A10= -0.18581E-06

40

## 《実施例 8》

f = 6.0 - 12.0 - 17.3

Fno. = 3.60 - 3.60 - 3.60

[曲率半径]      [軸上面間隔]      [屈折率(Nd)]      [アッペ数( $\nu d$ )]

r1\* = -72.486

d1 = 1.200      N1 = 1.49310       $\nu 1 = 83.58$ 

10

r2\* = 8.054

d2 = 2.476

r3 =  $\infty$ d3 = 9.000      N2 = 1.84666       $\nu 2 = 23.82$ r4 =  $\infty$ 

d4 = 21.244 - 4.060 - 0.600

r5 = 6.766

d5 = 2.652      N3 = 1.79719       $\nu 3 = 45.34$ 

20

r6 = 17.430

d6 = 1.000

r7 =  $\infty$ 

d7 = 0.686

r8\* = 93.830

d8 = 0.800      N4 = 1.84666       $\nu 4 = 23.82$ 

30

r9\* = 12.440

d9 = 3.714 - 12.381 - 9.898

r10 = 22.538

d10 = 2.473      N5 = 1.49310       $\nu 5 = 83.58$ 

r11 = -15.873

d11 = 1.500 - 9.644 - 21.642

r12 = -11.841

d12 = 0.800      N6 = 1.84666       $\nu 6 = 23.82$ 

40

$$r_{13} = -27.408$$

$$d_{13} = 0.100$$

$$r_{14} = 16.037$$

$$d_{14} = 2.349 \quad N_7 = 1.72904 \quad \nu_7 = 52.47$$

$$r_{15*} = -57.477$$

$$d_{15} = 6.683 - 7.055 - 1.000$$

$$r_{16} = \infty$$

$$d_{16} = 2.000 \quad N_8 = 1.51680 \quad \nu_8 = 64.20$$

$$r_{17} = \infty$$

10

[非球面係数]

r1\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A_4 = -0.24017E-05$$

$$A_6 = 0.29455E-05$$

$$A_8 = -0.30412E-07$$

$$A_{10} = 0.12502E-10$$

20

r2\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A_4 = -0.18797E-03$$

$$A_6 = -0.38877E-05$$

$$A_8 = 0.34374E-06$$

$$A_{10} = -0.63589E-08$$

30

r8\*

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

$$A_4 = 0.58124E-03$$

$$A_6 = 0.33012E-04$$

40



A8 = -0.45331E-05

A10= 0.17297E-06

r9\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$

A4 = 0.13667E-02

A6 = 0.79666E-04

A8 = -0.97230E-05

A10= -0.77035E-05

10

r15\*

$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$

A4 = 0.63869E-04

A6 = -0.71764E-04

A8 = 0.36999E-05

A10= -0.66315E-06

20

### 《実施例9》

f = 5.8 - 11.6 - 16.7

Fno. = 3.60 - 3.60 - 3.60

[曲率半径]      [軸上面間隔]      [屈折率(Nd)]      [アッペ数( $\nu_d$ )]

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r1\* = -14.542

d1 = 1.200      N1 = 1.49310       $\nu_1 = 83.58$

r2\* = 12.397

d2 = 1.494

r3 =  $\infty$

d3 = 7.000      N2 = 1.84666       $\nu_2 = 23.82$

r4 =  $\infty$

d4 = 22.039 - 8.570 - 0.600

40

$$r5^* = 7.238$$

$$d5 = 2.651 \quad N3 = 1.71300 \quad \nu 3 = 53.93$$

$$r6 = 48.781$$

$$d6 = 0.677$$

$$r7 = \infty$$

$$d7 = 0.600 - 0.931 - 1.000$$

$$r8^* = 25.723$$

$$d8 = 0.805 \quad N4 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 4 = 23.82$$

$$r9^* = 10.714$$

$$d9 = 6.475 - 16.205 - 14.774$$

$$r10 = 42.281$$

$$d10 = 2.322 \quad N5 = 1.49310 \quad \nu 5 = 83.58$$

$$r11 = -13.537$$

$$d11 = 4.243 - 7.651 - 16.983$$

$$r12 = 19.872$$

$$d12 = 0.800 \quad N6 = 1.84666 \quad \nu 6 = 23.82$$

$$r13 = 8.858$$

$$d13 = 0.100$$

$$r14 = 6.329$$

$$d14 = 2.301 \quad N7 = 1.48749 \quad \nu 7 = 70.44$$

$$r15^* = 16.784$$

$$d15 = 0.996$$

$$r16 = \infty$$

$$d16 = 2.000 \quad N8 = 1.51680 \quad \nu 2 = 64.20$$

$$r17 = \infty$$

[非球面係数]

$$r1^*$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.10000E+01$$

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A4 = 0.31440E-03  
A6 = 0.40741E-05  
A8 = -0.13254E-06  
A10= 0.88372E-09

r2\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01  
A4 = -0.14549E-03  
A6 = 0.90366E-05  
A8 = 0.23593E-06  
A10= -0.68590E-08

10

r8\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01  
A4 = 0.60518E-03  
A6 = 0.22274E-04  
A8 = -0.54357E-05  
A10= 0.24817E-06

20

r9\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01  
A4 = 0.13444E-02  
A6 = 0.68972E-04  
A8 = -0.94129E-05  
A10= -0.53475E-06

30

r15\*

$\epsilon$  = 0.10000E+01  
A4 = 0.12639E-02  
  
A6 = -0.11077E-04  
A8 = 0.48956E-05  
A10= -0.16001E-06

40

図 10 乃至図 18 は実施例 1 ～実施例 9 の収差図であり、各実施例のズームレンズ系の無限遠合焦状態での収差を表している。図 10 乃至図 18 中、(W) は最短焦点距離状態、

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(M)は中間焦点距離状態、(T)は最長焦点距離状態における諸収差{左から順に、球面収差等、非点収差、歪曲収差、 $Y'$  (mm)は撮像素子上での最大像高(光軸からの距離に相当)}を示している。球面収差図において、実線(d)はd線に対する球面収差、一点鎖線(g)はg線に対する球面収差、二点鎖線(c)はc線に対する球面収差、破線(SC)は正弦条件を表している。非点収差図において、破線(DM)はメリディオナル面での非点収差、実線(DS)はサジタル面での非点収差を表している。また、歪曲収差図において、実線はd線に対する歪曲%を表している。

【0078】

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、各実施形態のズームレンズ系によれば、高性能で高倍率ズームレンズ系を備えながら、コンパクトな、撮像装置を提供することができる。 10

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】第1の実施形態(実施例1)のレンズ構成図。

【図2】第2の実施形態(実施例2)のレンズ構成図。

【図3】第3の実施形態(実施例3)のレンズ構成図。

【図4】第4の実施形態(実施例4)のレンズ構成図。

【図5】第5の実施形態(実施例1)のレンズ構成図。

【図6】第6の実施形態(実施例2)のレンズ構成図。

【図7】第7の実施形態(実施例3)のレンズ構成図。

【図8】第8の実施形態(実施例4)のレンズ構成図。 20

【図9】第9の実施形態(実施例4)のレンズ構成図。

【図10】実施例1の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図11】実施例2の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図12】実施例3の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図13】実施例4の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図14】実施例5の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図15】実施例6の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図16】実施例7の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図17】実施例8の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。

【図18】実施例9の無限遠合焦状態での収差図。 30

【図19】本発明の概略を示す構成図。

【符号の説明】

LPF：光学的ローパスフィルタに相当する平行平板

SR：撮像素子

TL：ズームレンズ系

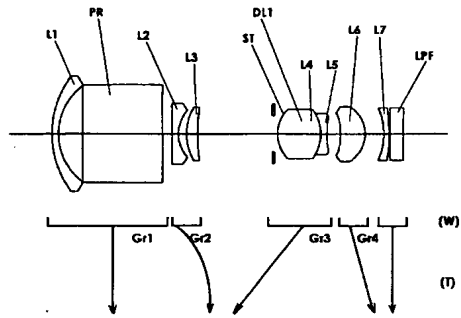
Gr1：第1レンズ群 Gr1

Gr2：第2レンズ群 Gr2

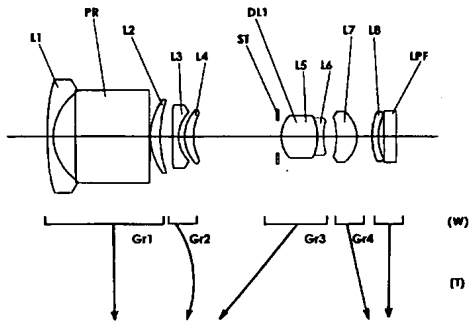
PR：内面反射プリズム

ST：絞り

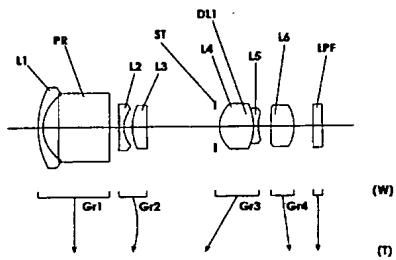
【図 1】



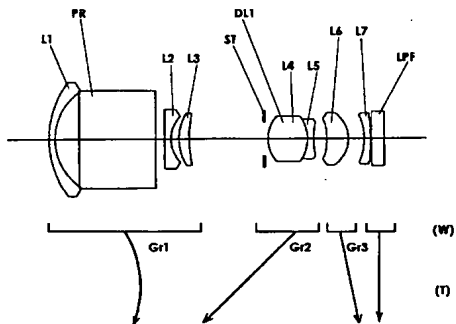
【図 2】



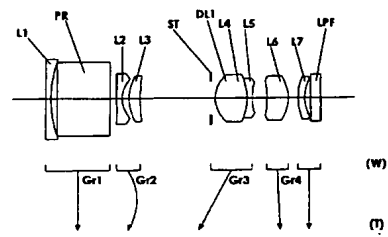
【図 5】



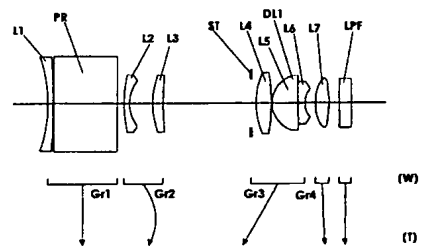
【図 6】



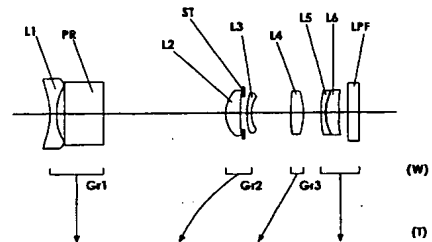
【図 3】



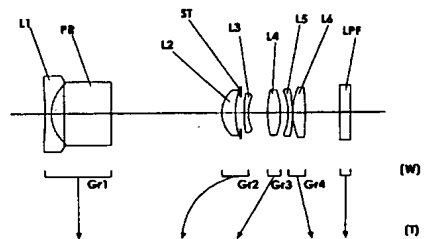
【図 4】



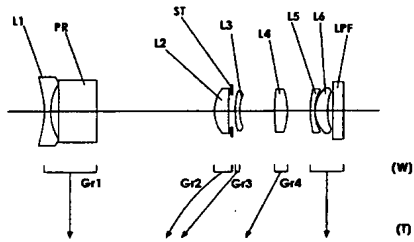
【図 7】



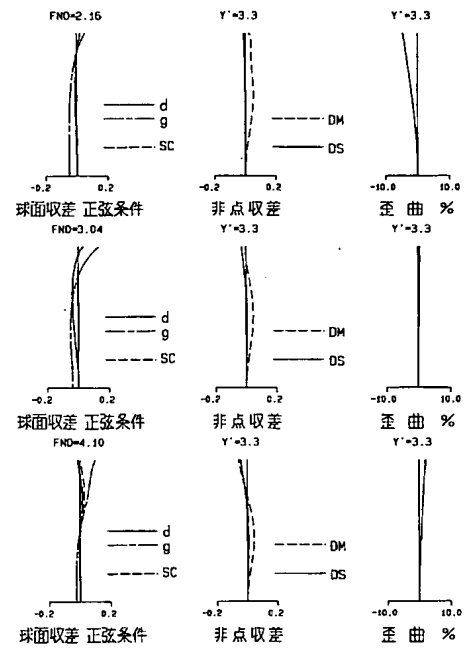
【図 8】



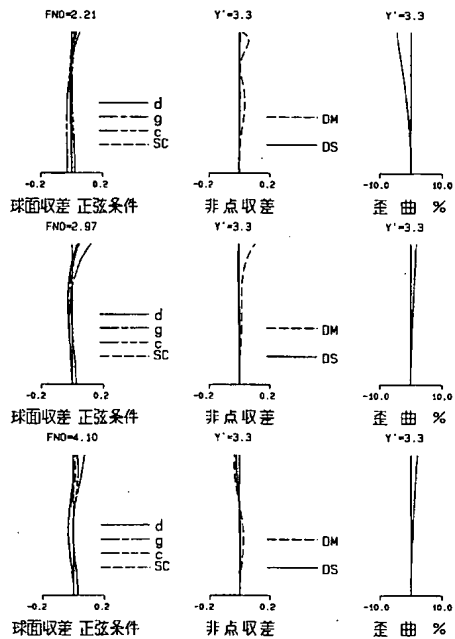
【図 9】



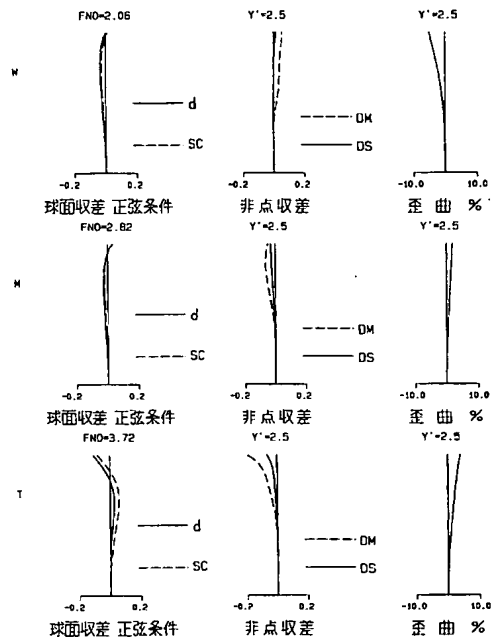
【図 10】



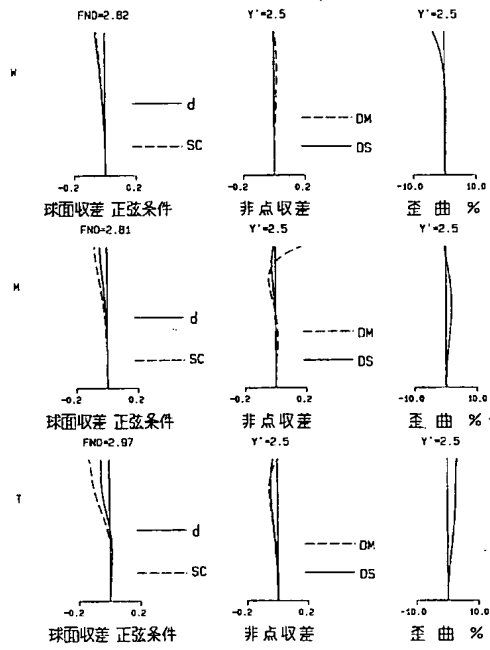
【図 11】



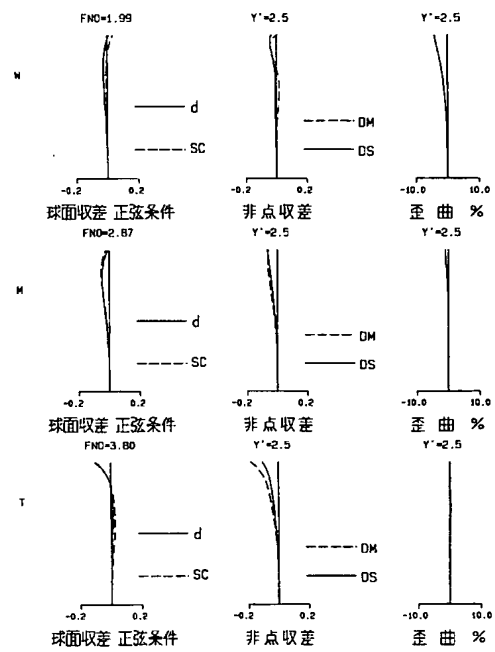
【図 12】



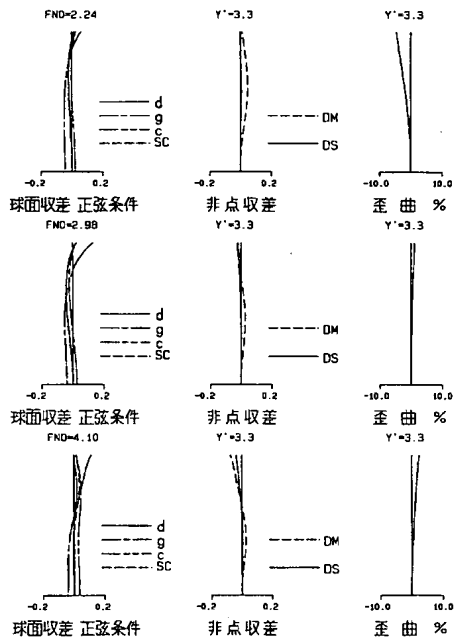
【图 1 3】



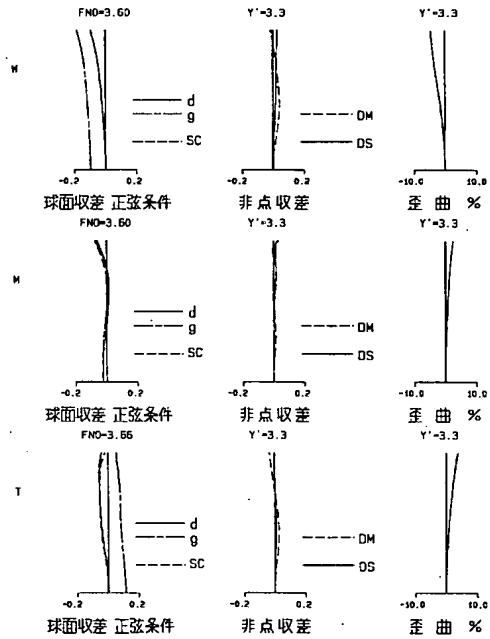
【图 1 4】



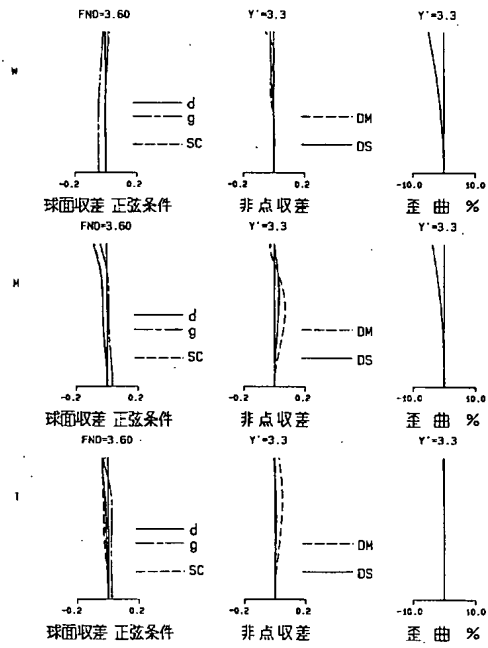
【图 1 5】



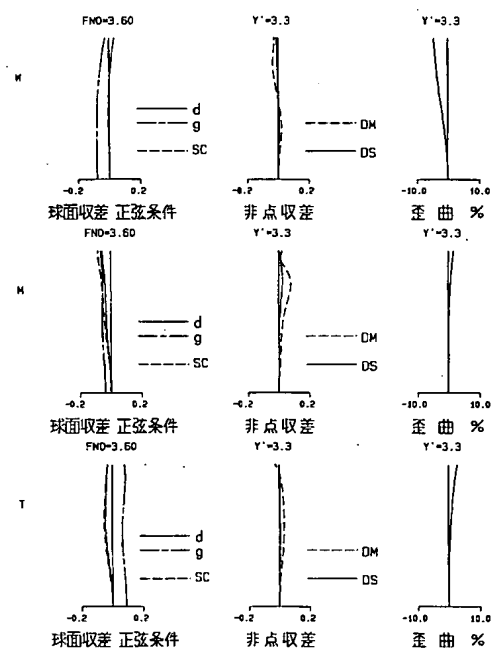
【图 1 6】



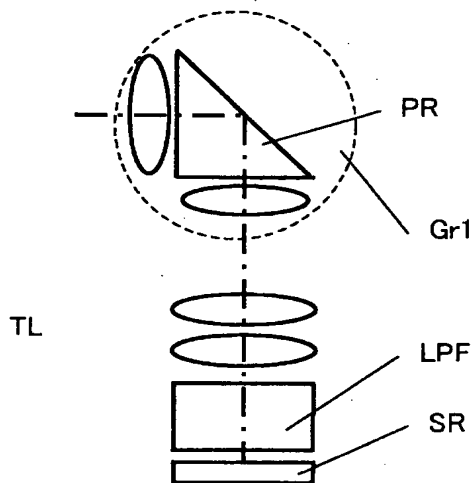
【図 17】



【図 18】



【図 19】





フロントページの続き

(51)Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>

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